The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1908. NO. 45

LOCAL NEWS.

For fine box stationery, go to the ITEM office.

For best hard and soft coal, go to Gilbert's coal yard. Prices always lowest.

James Bair is moving to-day to near Hollidaysburg where he will be employed on a truck farm.

FOR RENT—Flats in Hotel Clairndon at $8, $10 and $12 per month. Inquire of WRIGHT BROS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

It depends upon the pill you take. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills known for constipation and sick headache. Sold by Wright & Dell.

In the territory comprising Huntingdon borough, Walker, Juniata, Henderson and Oneida townships for the year 1907, there were 142 deaths and 142 births.

When you want the best, get DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve. It is good for little or big cuts, boils or bruises, and is especially recommended for piles. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Miss Olive Coder is in charge of the dining room at Hotel Clairndon. This will insure good service to the patrons as Miss Coder has the necessary experience and ability to render satisfaction to all.

A Russian named George Shawhalt, aged 33 years, had his right leg crushed near Ryde Monday morning. He was taken to Huntingdon where the leg was amputated and he was then sent to the Altoona hospital.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on Monday handed down a decision declaring the two-cent passenger rate law passed at the last session of the legislature unconstitutional so far as it applies to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

T. C. Cowher, superintendent of the Mount Union Silica Brick company's ganister quarry at this place, was caught between two trucks and had his left foot badly injured. He is able to get about with the aid of crutches.

The funeral of John Heaster was attended by many of his relatives and friends last Friday as well as by a large concourse of citizens of the village. Rev. Ake conducted the services. Interment was made in the Odd Fellows Cemetry.

Dr. Austin Best, a practicing physician in the city of Harrisburg, was fined $5.00 by Judge Kunkel at the opening of January term of common pleas court of Dauphin county for failure to return births according to a new state law. The doctor plead ignorance of the law which, of course, was no excuse.

Tuesday evening, January 14, 1908, James C. Hommon, of Altoona, formerly of Mapleton, was united in marriage to Miss Marjorie Gill, of Huntingdon. Rev. Jerome McQuillan performed the ceremony in Holy Trinity Catholic church, Huntingdon. After a trip to Pittsburg they will make their home in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyer K. Senft, of Saltillo, announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Irma M., to Samuel J. Crotsley, an engineer on the P. R. R., with headquarters at Pitcairn, which happy event occured at the home of the bride on January 8. Rev. J. D. I. Strayer, a well known Baptist minister, performed the ceremony.

The Huntingdon County Medical Society has elected the following officers for the year 1908: President, Dr. Chas. B. Bush; vice president, Dr. Geo. W. Simpson; treasurer, Dr. Geo G. Harman; secretary and reporter, Dr. Howard C. Frontz; censors, Dr. Rudolph Myers, Dr. Chas. Campbell and Dr. Andrew B. Brumbaugh.

The shepherd dog, Gomez, owned by Station Agent Hicks, was killed by the cars last Saturday. He was more than ordinarily intelligent and carried mail, packages and baskets with great pride and was a general favorite with the children of the village on account of his willingness to play catch-ball and tag, and his expert rat catching qualities. His young friends accorded him a fitting burial.

A slight fire was started a few days ago in the room of one of the girl students of Dickinson seminary, at Williamsport, in a peculiar manner. The sun shone through a window pane upon a glass bowl filled with water in which some gold fish were kept. The rays of light were so fixed on the bowl that they were concentrated to a point which was directed to a pillow in another part of the room and the heat caused by the concentration soon ignited the pillow. The odor attracted attention and the fire was extinguished before making any headway.

Programme of Huntingdon County School Directors' Convention.

The programme arranged for the school directors' convention to be held in the court house, Huntingdon, Friday and Saturday of this week is as follows:

Friday afternoon, Jan. 24th, 1.30.—Devotional exercises, Rev. C. E Goodall; roll call; address of welcome, Hon. W. B. Simpson; response to address of welcome, Rev. Howard Obold; discussion, "What Constitutes a Successful School?" John Senft, Saltillo, Adam Stouffer, Walker, A. E. Bachert, Wood, Dr. C. H. Gardner, Spruce Creek; address, "Handication vs. Headication," Supt. E. M. Rapp, Berks County, Pa.

Evening session, 7.15 o'clock.—Music, male quartet; lecture, "Back to the Farm," Supt. E. M. Rapp.

Saturday morning, Jan. 25th, 9.00.—Devotional exercises, S. F. Forgeus, D. D.; report of delegates to state directors' convention, Harrisburg, February, 1907; address, "How Directors Can Increase the Efficiency of a School," Supt. E. M. Rapp; election of officers for 1908; election of delegates to state directors' convention, Harrisburg, Pa., February, 1908; report of committees; discussion, "What Constitutes a Good Common School Teacher?" Rev. W. E. Stewart, Alexandria, Dr. G. G. Harmon, Huntingdon, L. S. Geissinger, Esq., Juniata, B. F. Briggs, Tell; (This question will be open for general discussion); adjournment.

J. G. DELL, County Supt.
E. R. BARCLAY,
Borough Supt.

Serious Accident.

The Warriorsmark correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* gives the following particulars of a sad accident which occurred in that township last Wednesday:

A distressing accident happened at noon Wednesday when George D. Grazier, son of Clark Grazier, of Huntingdon Furnace, had his hand, all but the little finger cut off by a saw at one of their saw mills. He had gone to the mill to see about the work and while there his foot caught on something, throwing him to the ground and in falling he threw out his arms to save himself when his left hand was caught in the circular saw, taking it all off but the little finger. He was taken with all speed to the office of Dr. Harry York, of Warriorsmark, where he was made as comfortable as possible until Drs. Lourie and Musser, who were called from Tyrone arrived, when the hand was taken off at the wrist. Mr. Grazier stood the operation well and it was thought he could be removed Wednesday evening to his home at Huntingdon Furnace, but he was too ill to be taken there until Friday. His faithful wife has been constantly by his side.

Every thing possible has been done for him and he is getting along as well as could be expected.

Preaches When Ill.

Rev. Dr. Appleton Bash, pastor of the Sewickley Methodist Episcopal church, Pittsburgh conference, began a sermon at a revival meeting in his church last Wednesday evening but suddenly became rigid and white and was caught just as he dropped unconscious. Dr. Bash had been seriously ill with grip but, disregarding the commands of his physician, he insisted on continuing his revival Tuesday. The day previous he had been confined to his bed but got up and conducted the service, preaching a powerful sermon and going home completely exhausted. When he attempted to do similar work Wednesday evening his strength gave way. His physicians have positively forbidden him to exert himself further.

Rev. Dr. Bash is a nephew of Mrs. Jane McConahy, of Mapleton, and a few years ago was principal of the Mapleton schools.

Uncle Sam Gets Prof. McMillan.

Prof. D. K. McMillan, a former teacher in the public schools of Huntingdon, for the last four years an assistant to Dr. Surface, State Economic Zoologist, has received an appointment in the Division of Entomology in the United States Department of Agriculture, and will continue the same work that he has been doing at Harrisburg. Prof. McMillan is a scientist whose work has been appreciated but Pennsylvania loses him because the state cannot pay as large a salary as the national government offers him. He will be stationed in Texas. He is a son-in-law of Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, and has many warm friends in this vicinity who congratulate him on his advancement.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Ray TerHaar made a trip to Tyrone Friday last.

—H. H. Swope transacted business in Harrisburg last Friday.

—Mrs. W. H. Spangler spent Sunday with friends in Huntingdon.

—Miss Eunice McCarl is visiting among friends in Altoona and Juniata.

—Prof. Deibert, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with Mr. Clyde Oswalt.

—Mrs. Mary Nupper, of Juniata, was among the visitors in town Monday.

—Mrs. J. B. Dell attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Westbrook Sunday at Mill Creek.

—Mrs. Elliott Robley, of Altoona, visited her aunt Mrs. Martha Grady, last Friday.

—Emery Long and family, of Mount Union, were Sunday visitors at the home of Howard Barclay.

—Mrs. H. O. Andrews and daughter Helen, of Union township, are visiting friends at Newport.

—Abram Davis, chief clerk for Shapiro Bros. at this place, transacted business in Baltimore last week.

—Misses Ida and Minnie Creswell, of Huntingdon, were guests of friends in Mapleton over Sunday.

—E. E. McCarl spent several days in Altoona last week on account of his son, Robert, being on the sick list.

—Myron McClain, a popular young business man, of Cassville, transacted business in Mapleton Monbay.

—Mrs. Mary Sutter and son George, of Altoona, were guests of that lady's aunt, Mrs. Susan Oswalt over Sunday.

—Willis Ramsey, of Johnstown, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edward Brown, for a few days the past week.

—Victor Brumbaugh, wife and child returned ta their home in Lewistown last Friday after visiting his parents in Mapleton for several weeks.

—Mrs. George W. Wright returned home Friday last from a couple weeks' visit at the home of her sister, Mrs. S. C. Wagner at Harrisburg.

—Charles McMullen, who is employed in the Altoona yard, spent last Thursday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McMullen, in this place.

—G. W. Yocum and S. B. Neice attended the funeral of Mrs. Coy, a relative, at the Goodman Graveyard in Henderson township last Thursday.

John A. Wharton last Thursday moved from Spring street to the Railroad company property recently vacated by Hugh Hayes in the east end of town.

—L. E. Himes, of Walls, spent a couple days in town the past week. Mr. Himes is an engineer on the Pittsburgh division and returned to his duties Monday.

—Miss Edith Ross and Miss Elizabeth Craine, of Altoona, were visitors in Mapleton last Sunday, being guests at the Oswalt home on Reservoir street.

—Mrs. G. W. Yocum, Mrs. G. D. Wood and Miss Alice Wright, who have been among the invalids for sometime, are gradually regaining their former good health.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of Mt. Union, were visitors in town Friday, among the friends in attendance at the funeral of John Heaster, their daughter's father-in-law.

—Mrs. L. A. Bernhart, of Three Springs, has gone to Florida for the remainder of the winter, accompanied by her brother, H. H. Ashman, of Philipsburg, and wife.

—Mrs. T. J. Wright, of Huntingdon, and her daughter, Dr. Nellie Wright, of New York City, and Mrs. Baldwin, of Newton Hamilton, were guests of Mrs. Jennie Swope, on Main street last Thursday.

—Mrs. Bruce Smith, of Homewood, and her sister, Miss Margaret Dull, of Altoona, visited among friends in Mapleton from Saturday until Monday. They departed Monday noon for Lancaster to spend a few days with friends.

—Rev. P. Franklin Ever, who assisted Rev. Ake in the revival services in the M. E. church returned to his home at Bloomsburg last Saturday. Rev. Eyer is a practical revivalist and impresses all who hear him with the message which he delivers. His goodness, not less than his sermons, made him many warm friends in Mapleton.

—Rev. W. J. Watters, of Pittsburgh, occupied the pulpit in the U. B. church Sunday evening, preaching an able sermon to the large audience present. The reverend gentleman and his brand new wife are spending their honeymoon in Mapleton as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Green. They were married last Thursday at the bride's home in Pittsburgh.

A Girl's Sudden Death.

Luln Augusta Herncane, daughter of Reed Herncane, of Petersburg, was working at a relative's in Tyrone, and on Tuesday evening of last week telephoned a gentleman friend by the name of William Krebbs, of Spruce Creek, requesting that he meet her with a team at Union Furnace, as she wanted to drive to her sister's Mrs. Esther Rishel, living about a mile from Alexandria, where she expected to spend several days. Krebbs and Miss Herncane arrived at the home of Mrs. Rishel about 8 o'clock and shortly after 9 o'clock Krebbs returned to his home at Spruce Creek. Miss Herncane seemed in excellent spirit and was well, except that she had a cold. After the departure of Krebbs she went skating with her sister and several lady friends, returning to the house shortly after 10 o'clock. She then lay down on the couch in the dining room to take a nap, where she remained all night. Early Wednesday morning her brother-in-law noticed she was breathing heavily but thinking it was due to her cold, was not alarmed. Later Mrs. Rishel came down stairs. She tried to rouse her sister but failed. Dr. Lowden, of Alexandria, was sent for, but upon his arrival found Miss Herncane dead. Coroner Schum was notified and viewed the body Wednesday afternoon. There were no evidences whatever of any suspicious circumstances or foul play, and after viewing the body he concluded that she died of acute pneumonia or ordema of the glottis which is a closing of the windpipe. She was 20 years old last August. Miss Herncane bore an excellent reputation and her sudden death is mourned by many friends.

Died in Texas.

Martin V. Miller died at his home at Fort Worth, Texas, December 22, 1907, of dropsy, aged 74 years. Deceased was a son of Jaaob H. Miller who upwards of fifty years ago resided on the farm on Sideling Hill now occupied by Mr. Rainey. Martin Miller was married to Miss Hannah Robley, a half-sister of the late Elliott Robley and an aunt of Mrs. B. F. Slates and A. M. Parker, of Mapleton. Mrs. Miller and one grandson are the only surviving members of the family.

In 1869 Mr. Miller moved his family to Illinois and later to Fort Worth, Texas, where they have since resided Prior to their leaving this section they resided in Smith valley on what is now known as the Jacob Hearn farm.

Death of D. W. Woods, Esq.

D. W. Woods, Esq., the nestor of the Mifflin county bar, died at his home "Woodlawn," in the suburbs of Lewistown, last Wednesday night, after a lingering illness, aged 85 years. He was the father of Hon. Joseph M. Woods, presidens judge of this district, and the last surviving brother of W. H. Woods, Esq., of Huntingdon.

The deceased, of sturdy Scotch-Irish stock was a man among men, and throughout his entire life was a positive force as a christian, citizen and lawyer. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and for upwards of fifty years was superintendent of the Sunday school.

John D. Robertson.

John D. Robertson, formerly a Newton Hamilton boy, later president of the Interstate National bank, of Kansas City, Montanna, and also prominently connected with many other banking institutions and mercantile enterprises through out the state in which he lived, died suddenly at his home in Leavenworth, Kansas on Tuesday, January " of diabetes, aged 61 years. Mr. Robertson went west when a young man, was successful in all his ventures and at the time of his death was possibly one of the richest men in Kansas.

I. Martin Norris.

I. Martin Norris, a prominent contractor of Huntingdon, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon of last week of acute indigestion and heart disease. Deceased was a native of Marklesburg and was aged 48 years. He is survived by his wife, one brother and one sister.

KODOL For Dyspepsia and Indigestion is the result of a scientific combination of natural digestants with vegetable acids and contains the same juices found in a healthy stomach. It is the best remedy known to-day for dyspepsia, indigestion and all troubles arising from a disordered stomach. Take KODOL today. It is pleasant, prompt and thorough. Sold by Wright & Dell.

Mrs. Mary Simpson Westbrook.

Mrs. Mary Westbrook died at her home in Mill Creek January 15, 1908, being 77 years, 7 months and 28 days old. She is survived by her husband and one son, four brothers and one sister.

A. V. Westbrook, her husband, at the advanced age of 84 years, grievously mourns the loss of his departed companion who for nearly 54 years with such watchful, loving care ministered to his every need, and who in the last hour of her life thought only of the comfort and future of her aged companion and loving son. Her son, Mr. Vance Westbrook, is a resident of Philadelphia where his parents formerly resided for many years, but for several months past he has been in almost constant attendance in the sick room of his aged mother, in every manner endeavoring to alleviate the suffering which she so nobly battled and which his presence so greatly helped her to bear.

Funeral services at her her late home Sunday afternoon last were conducted by Rev. H. K. Bower, of the Baptist church and Rev. J. H. Ake, of the Methodist church. The interment was made in the cemetery overlooking Mill Creek, a spot she loved to talk about on account of the scenic surroundings which call forth admiration from all who visit it. Friends and relatives from Illinois, Wilkinsburg, Altoona, Spruce Creek, Huntingdon, Bedford, Mapleton, Granville, Harrisburg and Philadelphia were in attendance to show respect for one who in life had a kind, loving word for all whom she met.

The deceased was a member of Bethany Presbyterian church of Philadelphia and when a resident of that city was a constant attendant at the Bethany Sunday school, known as John Wanamaker's Sunday school, that gentleman being founder of the mission which in years grew to a congregation second to none in in the city of William Penn. Being in delicate health of recent years she seldom was privileged to attend services at the local churches, but she never failed to cheerfully contribute to their support and aid in all good work, and her home was always open to the pastors of the various denominations who knew her as a Christian woman whose life was patterned after the teachings from the good book which was her daily companion and guide to the last hour of life, and from the pages of her Bible she learned to look on death without fear, having a firm belief in the life eternal in the world beyond the grove.

Mrs. Westbrook was a member of one of the oldest families in this section. Her parents, long since deceased, were Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson, who came to Brady township in the year 1800, settled on the farm about three miles from Mill Creek village, now owned by Mr. John Simpson, one of the sons. Here they reared their family of ten children—eight boys and two girls—and all older residents of this vicinity can recall this hospitable pioneer home among the ridge hills then and now one of the beauty spots of nature to those who will allow their minds to dwell on these everlasting hills and their display at different seasons of the year in nature pictures that no human brush can duplicate.

Samuel G. Simpson was the oldest of the family, Mary (Mrs. Westbrook) second, followed by James, William, David, Alfred, John, George, Andrew and Martha. Of these, William, familiarly known as Capt. Simpson of Co. F, 125th Pa. Infantry, who resides near Alexis, Mercer county, Illinois; Martha (Mrs. Edward Sharrer) of Norwood, in the same county (Mercer) as her brother William; Dr. Geo. W., John and Andrew being residents of the old home county in the village of Mill Creek, all of whom were present at the funeral of their loved one whose departure to the eternal world leaves but five of their number.

Her mother's God she worshiped
Through all the years of life,
Believing on His promise to sustain
Through worldly strife.
Three score years and ten she followed
His his teachings as her guide,
And in His presence stands
With that loved one side by side.

Public Sale.

Saturday, January 25th, William Black will sell at public sale on the farm of George M. Green, known as the John Posten place, in Trough Creek valley, 2 miles west of Cassville commencing at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described personal property: brood mare, two milch cows, heifer, bull, spring wagon, 2-horse spring wagon, buggy, sled, hayrake, spike harrow, cutivator, single shovel plow, double shovel plow, chichens, turkeys, buggy harness, collars, hay by the ton etc.,

THE VERMIN IN THE DARK.

(The contribution to the great Civic Forum meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, which the composer himself recited.)

In storied Venice, down whose rippling
streets
The stars go hurrying, and the white
moon beats,
Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas
and skies—
Fronting the ages, drawing all men's eyes;
Rooted like Teneriffe, aloft and proud,
Taunting the lightning, tearing the flying cloud.

It marked the hours for Venice; all men
said
Time cannot reach to bow that lofty
head:
Time that shall touch all else with ruin,
must
Forbear to make this shaft confess its
dust
Yet all the while, in secret, without
sound,
The fat worms gnawed the timbers underground.

The twisting worm, whose epoch is an
hour,
Caverned its way into the mighty tower;
And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke,
And fell in darkening thunder at one
stroke.
The strong shaft, with an angel on the
crown,
Fell ruining; a thousand years went
down!

And so I fear, my country, not the hand
That shall hurl night and whirlwind on
the land;
I fear not Titan Traitors, who shall rise
To strike like Brocken shadows on our
skies;
These we can face in open fight, withstand
With reddening rampart and the sworded
hand.
I fear the vermin that shall undermine
Senate and citadel and school and shrine
The Worm of Greed, the fatted Worm of
Ease,
And all the crawling progeny of these—
The vermin that shall honeycomb the
towers
And walls of state, in unsuspecting hours.

—Edwin Markham.

The Great White Face

By F. Hadland Davis.

Kinjuro had fallen in love with a beautiful geisha named O-Kama. Every night he went to the House of the Dancing Girls. Every night he listened to the soft drum-taps of the tsudzumi and the gentle tinkle of the samisen. And Kinjurd often played one of the ken games with O-Kama, because he liked to watch her white hands making the sign of the "fox" or the "man" or the "gun." He preferred to lose at tomo-se, because then his forfeit was to follow the bright-robed maiden round the room. But most of all Kinjuro loved to watch O-Kama dance and to listen to her song when the wine killed memory, and only the present—only O-Kama—was sweet.

But Kinjuro was married, and his wife, O-Tsaki-San, knew about O-Kama. For many days and nights she kept the sorry secret to herself, excusing her lord over and over again because she loved him, because she believed that his love for her was greater than his love for O-Kama. But these unexpressed excuses and these vague beliefs did not ease the sad heart of O-Tsako-San.

One night O-Tsaki-San asked her lord if he would be honorably pleased to walk with her by the seashore. And Kinjuro, restless and abstracted, consented to come.

"Very beautiful it is by the sea, Kinjuro, is it not?" said O-Tsaki-San.

"Very beautiful," replied her lord, moodily.

"Very lonesome it seems tonight," continued O-Tsaki-San. "Why do the waves run away from the sea and rest in soft, gold pools and never come back again? Why do the pools love the gentle touch of the seaweed and the white dance of the moonlight?"

"I do not know, O-Kama," answered Kinjuro.

"'O-Kama?' Why do you say 'O-Kama?' murmured O-Tsaki-San very sorrowfully.

"It has a pleasant sound—only a heart of O-Tsaki-San.

Kinjuro and his wife remained silent for some time. Only the noise of the waves and the silk-like rustle of the washed shells broke the stillness. Then O-Tsaki-San said:

"Dear lord, upon the sacred mountain of Oki there is a shrine of Gogen-Sama. On a certain night it is said that three great lights go up together from the sea and enter the lamps that stand upon the sacred mountain. But only the pure in heart and the true in love can see those lights, Kinjuro."

And Kinjuro knew in his heart as he looked out across the water, that tonight he could not see the three great lights go up from the ocean together. To-night and to-morrow and for adways he would not see the fires of Gogen-Sama. But it troubled not the heart of Kinjuro. Very sweet and very beautiful and very winsome was little O-Kama. What were the strange fancies of a god compared with his dancing girl? More beautiful were the love songs and love ways of O-Kama than all the gold pomps of the sea!

"Once," continued O-Tsaki-San, "the Emperor Go-Toba was troubled by the croaking of frogs, and Go-Toba went out into his garden and said to the frogs, 'Be silent.' And once a pine tree made a fearsome noise in the night, and the Emperor said to the pine tree, 'Be still.' And the frogs and the pine tree never spoke again. . . . My love tonight has said to me, 'Be silent, be still!' And oh! my lonesome heart shall be silent and still indeed!"

But Kinjuro said never a word except "Be honorably pleased to come home now." And Kinjuro and O-Tsaki-San retraced their steps, and the seaweed played softly in the pools.

* * * * *

Softly the sound of music came from a brightly-lit dwelling, and the tap of feet and the low murmur of laughter. Presently the music and the laughter and the dancing ceased, a screen was pulled aside, and Kinjuro stepped out from the house of O-Kama and went in the direction of his own home.

Snow began to fall from the dark clouds above. Kinjuro pulled his obi more tightly round his wadded robe. A strange fear possessed him. The snow seemed to cry as he trod upon it, and ghosts and goblins seemed to gibber at him from behind the pine trees. Surely the Fox women were prowling about tonight. Kinjuro shuddered, and tried to sing a line from one of O-Kama's songs; but the wind lay cold fingers on his throat and Kinjuro remained silent. Then, just in front of him, a great white figure loomed. Her face was very beautiful and her stature was greater than the tallest pine tree.

"I am Yuki-Onna. I am the Woman of the Snow." The sound of her voice was like the sound of a breeze. "Come, Kinjuro, come into the forest, for I am thirsty tonight!"

Kinjuro trembled and followed the Woman of the Snow until they came into the forest. Finding an open space, they rested, and Yuki-Onna put her arms tightly round Kinjuro and her embrace was cold as ice.

"Ha! Ha! my lover, are these arms cold?" exclaimed Yuki-Onna.

"Very, very cold," replied Kinjuro.

Then she pressed her great white face against his and laughed softly to herself.

"Are my lips cold?" murmured Yuki-Onna.

"Very, very cold," answered Kinjuro.

"You will be just as cold some day, just as cold."

Yuki-Onna untied the robe and undergarments of Kinjuro, and pressed her lips against his breast. And Kinjuro knew that his life blood was being sucked away.

Big lumps of snow fell with a soft thud on the ground, and the wind made sad music in the pine trees.

"This is like the love of geishas, the love of O-Kama," said Yuki-Onna, still pressing her lips against his breast, "It wastes and wastes until the end comes. All the songs and the dances and the laughter grow still in the Place of the Eternal Enow. This is the love that grows cold, this is the love that is called 'Death,' this is the love" . . . But Kinjuro heard no more.

The gods had been very good to O-Tsaki-San. When her lord did not return they directed her to the forest where Kinjuro lay. And when she arrived at the open space where her husband was lying near a great pine tree festooned with snow, a great fear possessed her—a fear that Kinjuro was dead and that the snow was his winding sheet. Softly she laid his head in her lap and tried to restore him to consciousness.

And presently all the loving care of O-Tsaki-San was rewarded. Kinjuro opened his eyes and they were full of fear.

"The Great White Face, where is the Great White Face, the Woman of the Snow?' murmured Kinjuro. "Look, she is pressing her lips against the stars. See, how red they are!"

"Hush, dear lord, you have been dreaming. Trouble not now that I have found you," and tears fell upon the face of Kinjuro.

"This is the love that grows cold, this is the love that is called 'Death,'" said Kinjuro, over and over again.

Gradually the mind of Kinjuro grew more clear, and presently his heart grew very tender, and a gentle smile lit up his face. His lips trembled; but he could not speak. O-Tsaki-San caressed her lord's face and wept for joy.

Then Kinjuro said, "Little 'Moon Lady,' think you that I could see the three great lights rise up from the ocean now?"

And O-Tsaki-San nodded and laughed and sang, and then she whispered very softly, "Sometimes the little pools run down to the sea and never go back again. And this is the love that is called 'Life.'"

And presently there were four footprints in the snow, and Love was a long, long time making them.—Black and White.

The Greatest Inventor.

A number of men on the street were having a discussion as to whom was the greatest inventor. Some said Edison, some Watt, some Morse, some one and some another. Finally a pawnbroker got in a word and said:

"Vell, chentlemen, dose vas gread peoples, but I tells you dot man vot invented interest was no slouch."—New York World.

The Ameer of Afghanistan can put 400.000 soldiers in the field.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY PROFESSOR HUGH BLACK.

Subject: Esau's Temptation.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Professor Hugh Black, of Union Theological Seminary, preached Sunday in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church to a large audience. His subject was, "Esau's Temptation." He took his text from Genesis 25:32: "And Esau said, Behold, I am at the point to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me?" Professor Black said:

We cannot suppress a natural sympathy with Esau in this scene between the two brothers. He seems as much sinned against as sinning, and in comparison with the cunning, crafty character of Jacob he appears the better of the two. His very faults lean to virtue's side, we think, as we look at his bold, manly, impulsive figure. There is nothing of the cold, calculating, selfishness, the astute trickery, the determination to get his pound of flesh, which make his brother appear mean beside him. With our swift and random and surface judgments we are inclined to think it unjust that Esau should be set aside in the great history of grace for one who could be guilty of both malice and fraud in advancing his own interests. We are not at present dealing with the character of Jacob or we would see that this hasty judgment, true so far as it goes, is something less even than half the truth, and that though he here and elsewhere sinned and was punished through all his life for his subtlety and selfishness, yet he was not the monster of unbrotherly malice merely which this scene might suggest, and that he had qualities of heart and spirit which made it inevitable that he, and not Esau, should be chosen for the line of God's purpose. Our subject is Esau and his weakness and fall in the presence of his overmastering temptation.

Esau's good qualities are very evident, being of the kind easily recognized and easily popular among men, the typical sportsman who is only a sportsman, bold and frank and free and generous, with no intricacies of character, impulsive and capable of magnanimity, the very opposite of the prudent, dexterous, nimble man of affairs, rather reckless indeed and hot-blooded and passionate. His virtues are already, we see, dangerously near to being vices. Being largely a creature of impulse, he was, in a crisis, the mere plaything of animal passion, ready to satisfy his desire without thought of consequences. Without self-control, without spiritual insight, without capacity even to know what spiritual issues were, judging things by immediate profit and material advantage, there was not in him depth of nature out of which a really noble character could be cut. This damning lack of self-control comes out in the passage of our text, the transaction of the birthright. Coming from the hunt hungry and faint, he finds Jacob cooking pottage of lentils and asks for it. The sting of ungovernable appetite makes him feel as if he would die if he did not get it. Jacob takes advantage of his brother's appetite and offers to barter his dish of pottage for Esau's birthright.

There would be more superstition in the minds of both of them as to the value of the birthright. Both of them valued it as a vague advantage, carrying with it a religious worth, but it meant nothing tangible; and here was Esau's temptation, terribly strong to a man of his fiber. He was hungry, and before his fierce desire for the food actually before him such a thing as a prospective right of birth seemed an ethereal thing of no real value. If he thought of any spiritual privilege the birthright might be supposed to confer, it was only to dismiss the thought as not worth considering. Spiritual values had not a high place in his standard of things. He could not be unaware of the material advantages the possession of the birthright would one day mean. He must have known that it was something to be recognized as the eldest son, with special rights of inheritance and precedence and authority after his father's death. These things were real enough to him, even though he might have no notion of a deeper meaning in being the heir of the promise. But in the grip of his appetite even these temporal advantages were too distant to weigh much. In the presence of immediate satisfaction the distant appeared shadowy and unreal and not worth sacrificing present enjoyment for. He feels he is going to die, as a man of his type is always sure he will die if he does not get what he wants when the passion is on him; and supposing he does die, it will be poor consolation that he did not barter this intangible and shadowy blessing of his birthright. "Behold I am at the point to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me?"

The Bible writers speak of Esau always with a certain contempt, and with all our appreciation of his good natural qualities, his courage and frankness and good humor, we cannot help sharing in the contempt. The man who has no self-control, who is swept away by every passion of the moment, whose life is bounded by sense, who has no appreciation of the higher and larger things which call for self-control—that man is, after all, only a superior sort of animal, and not always so very superior at that. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews calls Esau "a profane person, who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright." "Profane" means not blasphemous, but simply secular, a man who is not touched to fine issues, judging things by coarse earthly standards, without spiritual aspiration or insight, feeling every sting of flesh keenly, but with no sting of soul toward God. Bold and manly and generous and with many splendid constitutional virtues he may be; but the man himself lacks susceptibility to the highest motives of life. He is easily bent by every wind of impulse, and is open without defense to animal appetite. He is capable of despising the intangible blessing of such a thing as a birthright, even though he feel it to be a holy thing, because he cannot withstand present need. A profane, a secular person as Esau, is the judgment of the New Testament.

This scene where he surrenders his birthright did not settle the destiny of the two brothers; a compact like this could not stand good forever, and in some magical way substitute Jacob for Esau in the line of God's great religious purpose. But this scene, though it did not settle their destiny in that sense, revealed their character, the one essential thing which was necessary for the spiritual succession to Abraham; and Esau failed here in this test as he would fail anywhere. His question to reassure himself, "What profit shall this birthright do to me?" reveals the bent of his life, and explans his failure. True self-control means willingness to resign the small for the sake of the great, the present for the sake of the future, the material for the sake of the spiritual; and that is what faith makes possible. Of course, Esau did not think he was losing the great by grasping at the small. At the moment the birthright, just because it was distant, appeared insignificant. He had no patience to wait, no faith to believe in the real value of anything that was not material, no self-restraint to keep him from instant surrender to the demand for present gratification.

This is the power of all appeal to passion—that it is present, with us now, to be had at once. It is claimant, imperious, insistent, demanding to be satisfied with what is actually present. It has no use for a far-off good. It wants immediate profit. This is temptation, alluring to the eye, whispering in the ear, plucking by the elbow, offering satisfaction now. Here and now—not hereafter; this thing, that red pottage there, not an ethereal, unsubstantial thing like a birthright. What is the good of it if we die? and we are like to die if we do not get this gratification the senses demand. In the infatuation of appetite all else seems small in comparison; the birthright is a poor thing compared with the red pottage.

It is the distortion of vision which passion produces, the exaggeration of the present which temptation creates, making the small look like the great, and discrediting the value of the thing lost. The vivid, lurid description in the Proverbs of the young man, void of understanding, snared in the street by the strange woman, gives both these elements of the effect of passion—the weak surrender to impulse and the distortion of vision which blinds to the real value of what is given up for the gratification: "He goeth straightway as an ox goeth to the slaughter, till a dart strikes through his liver; as a bird hasteth to the snare, and knoweth not that it is for his life."

But it is not merely lack of self-control which Esau displays by the question of our text. It is also lack of appreciation of spiritual values. In a vague way he knew that the birthright meant a religious blessing, and in the grip of his temptation that looked to him as purely a sentiment, not to be seriously considered as on a par with a material advantage.

How easy it is for all of us to drift into the class of the profane, the secular, persons as Esau, to have our spiritual sensibility blunted, to lose our appreciation of things unseen, to be so taken up with the means of living that we forget life itself and the things that alone give it security and dignity! How easy, when soul wars with sense, to depreciate everything that is beyond sense, and let the whole moral tone be relaxed! There is much cause for the apostle to warn us to "Look diligently lest there be among us any profane person as Esau who for one morsel of meat sold his birthright."

We, too, can despise our birthright by living far below our privileges and far below our spiritual opportunities. We have our birthright as sons of God, born to an inheritance as joint heirs with Christ. We belong, by essential nature, not to the animal kingdom, but to the kingdom of heaven; and when we forget it and live only with reference to the things of sense and time, we are disinheriting ourselves, as Esau did. The secular temptation strikes a weak spot in all of us, suggesting that the spiritual life, God's love and holiness, the kingdom of heaven and His righteousness, the life of faith and prayer and communion, are dim and shadowy things, as in a land that is very far off. "What profit shall this birthright do to me?"

What shall it profit? seems a sane and sensible question to be considered in a business-like fashion. It is the right question to ask; but it has a wider scope and another application. What profit the mess of pottage, if I lose my birthright? What profit the momentary gratification of even imperious passion, if we are resigning our true life and losing the clear vision and the pure heart? What profit to make only provision for the flesh, if of the flesh we reap but corruption? What profit the easy self-indulgence, if we are bartering peace and love and holiness and joy? "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world (and not merely a contemptible mess of pottage) and lose his own soul?" What profit if, in the insistence of appetite, men go like an ox to the slaughter, knowing not that it is for their life? "Thus Esau despised his birthright."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 26.

Subject: Jesus Cleanseth the Temple, John 2:13-22—Golden Text, Psalm 93:5—Commit Verses 15, 16—Commentary.

TIME.—27 A. D. PLACE.—Jerusalem.

EXPOSITION.—**I. The zeal of Thine house hath eaten Me up, 13-17.** Jesus was an obedient Son of the law and went up to the passover according to the commandment (Deut. 16:16; Luke 2:41). He found in the temple men selling oxen, sheep and doves, and also changers of money. A similar state of affairs can be found in many churches to-day. All these things had something to do with the temple services, but it was being carried on for private gain, and Jesus was greatly displeased. The defense of buying and selling in the house of God often made to-day is that all this has to do with the support of worship. But this does not make it right in God's sight, as is plainly taught by this lesson. Jesus put it all out of the temple in no gentle manner. If He were to go to-day to our places of worship with our fairs and festivals and auctioneers of pews, etc., etc., doutbtless He would put them out also and would be no more gentle than He was with these ancient defilers of the house of God. It was not the force that there was in the scourge of cords, nor the muscular energy that Jesus displayed that drove these defilers out. It was the majesty of His presence and the consciousness on their part that they had no business there. Gentleness and thoughtful consideration for even the birds were mingled with His severity; He did not drive cut those who sold the doves, but simply bade their owners carry them out. He gives a reason for His action, namely, that God's house should not be made a house of merchandise. How many that profess to be followers of Jesus have forgotten these words of their Master. In the use of the words, "My Father's house," He shows His right to act as He did. It was His Father's house and it was His business to cleanse it. The cleansing of the temple was only temporary. All these things were brought back again (Luke 19:45). All religious reforms among men are temporary. Man is prone to backsliding and we cannot live to-day in the power of a reformation wrought twenty years ago. Every new generation must have its own reformation and every new year must have its own revival. When Jesus cleansed the temple a second time He was even more severe. He said that they had made the house of God a den of robbers instead of a house of prayer (Luke 19:46, R. V.). Men in their defiling of God's house thus go from bad to worse. At a later date the disciples in recalling this incident saw in it a fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy regarding the Messiah (v. 17; cf. Ps. 69:9). It was zeal for His Father's house that constrained Jesus to the present action. Is it zeal for God's house or is it zeal for our own ideas that constrains some of us to attacks upon the modern defilement of the house of God?

II. The sign that Jesus was the Messiah, 18-22. Both the disciples and the Jews recognized in Jesus' assumption of authority and in His words, "My Father's house" (v. 16), a claim to be the Messiah. The Jews at once demanded a sign to back up this claim. Jesus gave them a sign, a sign which they did not understand at the time, the sign of the resurrection (v. 19; cf. Matt. 12:38-40; 16:1-4). His resurrection from the dead is God's seal to all the claims of Jesus. The resurrection of Jesus from the dead is one of the best proven facts of history, and it proves everything that is essential in Christianity. It is God's seal upon Jesus Christ's claim to be a teacher sent from God who spoke the very words of God (ch. 7:16; 12:49; 14:10, 11, 24). It is God's seal upon Jesus Christ's claim to be a divine person in a unique sense (ch. 5:22, 23; 10:30; 14:9; Mark 12:6, R. V.). It is God's seal upon Jesus Christ's claim that He was to be the judge of the world (ch. 5:22, 23, 28, 29). Not even the disciples of Jesus understood His words at the time, but after His resurrection they remembered them and they served to confirm their faith, as well they might. The final outcome was that the disciples believed the Scripture and the word which Jesus had said, i. e., they believed the Old Testament Scriptures which prophesied these things and the words of Jesus upon which God had set the stamp of His own endorsement. Happy is the man to-day who believes the Old Testament Scriptures and the word which Jesus speaks. Jesus' miracles at this time led many to believe in Him, but Jesus saw the superficial character of their faith and did not believe in them (vs. 23-25, R. V.). When men believe in Jesus with that true and saving faith which leads them to commit themselves to Him, then and only then does He commit Himself to them.

LEADING QUESTIONS. — What characteristics of Jesus come out in this lesson? What fulfillment of prophecy is there in the lesson? What sins of the modern church are rebuked by this lesson? What does the lesson teach about the resurrection of Christ? How did the disciples show their wisdom? What is the best lesson in the passage?

It is God's.

Government is the lamp. Public opinion is the oil. Leadership is the light. The mystery of the combustion belongs to God.—Home Herald.

SCORES OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN PERISH IN OPERA HOUSE HORROR

Victims Mostly Church Members Who Had Thronged Theatre at Boyertown, Pa., to See Entertainment by Children.

EYE WITNESS TELLS GRAPHIC STORY OF DISASTER

Little Ones Crushed in Maddened Dash For Exits---Oil Lamps Burst and Bodies Burned in Heaps as Firemen Stood Helpless---The Exact Number of Dead May Never Be Known, For Among the Victims of the Awful Disaster Were Visitors and Strangers Who May Have No Relatives to Trace Them to Their Fate.

Boyertown, Pa. — When daylight dawned the full extent of the night's horror when the Rhoades Opera House was burned became apparent. The list of dead is placed at 160 and the injured at seventy-five. How many were killed may never be known, for among the victims of this awful disaster were many visitors and some strangers who may have left no relatives to trace them to their untimely fate.

Out of the ruins of the Rhoades Opera House 167 bodies, mostly of women and children, had been taken when darkness fell on the day following the disaster.

Then, with at least forty more bodies in sight and perhaps more mixed in the debris, the search stopped for the night.

At least 200 persons perished by fire, by trampling and by suffocation in the awful tragedy. The list may reach 230.

Of these 167 victims taken from the ruins two-thirds are women and children. Only ten in all are recognizable, save, perhaps, by scraps of clothing and blackened trinkets.

Coroner Strasser said: "Among the bodies are 110 females, forty-three males and twelve whose sex is not distinguishable. Twenty-two of these are children. The ratio of women and girls to men and boys is nearly three to one."

Included in the remains recovered are three sacks of skulls and bones.

For several months the Sunday-school pupils of St. John's Lutheran Church had been rehearsing "The Scottish Reformation," which was being staged by Mrs. H. E. Monroe, of Washington, the authoress, and when the curtain rose at 8 o'clock the opera house was thronged with representative citizens.

The second part of the play, in which the students from the Glasgow University and the Puritans marched to Leith to meet Queen Mary, had just been reached. The young people taking part had just finished their songs, and incidental to the drama a number of pictures were shown by a moving picture machine. This was operated by H. W. Fisher, of Carlisle, Pa., who used calcium lights. While he was operating the machine there was a flash and a loud report, and the people sitting in the rear of the opera house near the machine arose in fright and rushed toward the stage.

Their action caused a panic in the audience, and many of the people, thinking the building was on fire, rushed toward the stage. The young people who were taking part in the play motioned to them to go back and resume their seats, but the frightened spectators attempted to climb upon the stage to escape the fiery spluttering of the moving picture machine.

Hemmed in by Fire.

One of the young people on the stage, more excited than the others, made a motion as if to repel the audience, and in his excitement he overturned one of the coal oil lamps that were used as footlights for the stage. It fell with a crash into the auditorium and exploded.

In an instant the stage in front was ablaze, and the frightened people surged toward the rear again. The youthful actors fled from the stage, and managed to escape, clad in their stage garments.

The crowd in the front of the auditorium fled to the rear as the flames from the stage edged toward them, and they were met by a crowd from the rear, frantic to escape from the peril of the burning picture machine in the rear. The mob became panic stricken, and strong men beat down women and children in their effort to get out of the building.

Frank Cullen, a blacksmith, seized his four-year-old son and made his way to a window. When he attempted to return to get his wife she was in a struggling mass of humanity, and it was impossible for him to reach her.

The flames spread rapidly, and many of the audience were caught and overcome before they could reach the fire escapes. The frenzied people fought with each other to reach the front entrance.

People Piled Against Doors.

The frenzied people fought with each other to reach the front entrance, the principal means of exit from the building, and a struggling mass of humanity was quickly piled against the doors that led to the stairs on Philadelphia avenue. Here the flames soon overtook them, and they were burned to death almost in sight of escape from the seething furnace that surrounded them.

A number of people who were attracted by the cries of fire rushed from the street to the entrance of the opera house and up the stairs to the second floor. They succeeded in rescuing some, but were forced to abandon the others to their fate, as the quickly advancing flames drove them from the building.

Charles B. Spatz, editor of the local paper and former member of the Legislature, escaped, but only to be injured a few moments later. He was fighting the flames and was standing upon a ladder when he slipped and fell. Three ribs were broken and he was cut about the head.

Survivors of the disaster and spectators unite in saying that the attending scenes were the most horrible that can be imagined. People threw themselves from the balcony into the body of the theatre, hoping to find some means of escape. Others jumped from the windows of the building and were either maimed or killed.

Could Wait Only For Death.

Meanwhile the flames which had broken out on the stage were spreading rapidly throughout the building, seemingly eager for their prey. Those who had fallen in the wild rush and who were so badly maimed that they were beyond all power to struggle and fight were wailing in anguish, their cries adding to the horror of the situation. They could do nothing but wait helplessly for their fate—to be roasted to death in the roaring furnace.

There were many heroes in the awful catastrophe. Some are not alive to tell of their deeds. They gave up their lives for others. Fathers and mothers who might have saved themselves lingered to get their children, and all perished in the flames. Brothers who might have got out in safety hesitated to make sure that their sisters were safe, and they, too, are numbered among the dead. Sweethearts, with little thought of themselves, bent all their energies in an effort to rescue their companions, and their lives were also added to the great harvest of death. Many who had reached the outside in safety dashed back into the burning building in a mad and fruitless endeavor to save. They never returned.

The Probable Cause.

What may be a true statement of the cause of the disaster was given by an eye witness. Toward the end of the performance, the man in charge of the moving picture machine was testing his apparatus and it gave forth a hissing sound. This caused a stir in the audience, and somebody on the stage lifted the curtain for the evident purpose of seeing what the commotion was about. On the front of the stage was a tin tank, about eight feet long and a few inches high, and in this were placed twelve kerosene lamps which served as footlights. The curtain tilted this tank over and this started the fire and the subsequent panic and awful loss of life.

There were 310 paid admissions to the theatre, and it is believed about 425 persons were in the hall, including the performers, when the fire started. Most of them were adults, as the show was not of a sort to appeal to children.

The fire was not brought under control until early next morning, after assistance had arrived from Reading and Pottstown.

Two special trolley cars from Reading brought members of the State constabulary, surgeons, trained nurses, and a large supply of hospital stores and first aid to the injured appliances. The State constabulary immediately took charge and roped off the scene. During the early morning a gasoline tank exploded and blew down the standing walls, and but for the precaution of the guards many others would have been killed.

The building which was destroyed was a large brick structure, three stories high, and with a frontage of 125 feet on Philadelphia avenue. The first floor was occupied by the Farmers' National Bank and a hardware store. The second and third floors were occupied by the opera house and a lodge.

The building also extended on Washington street for a distance of 250 feet. In the rear of the bank were four large dwelling houses which were a part of the building. These were burned.

The monetary loss will amount to about $75,000.

Story of Eye Witness.

Reuben W. Stover, one of those who escaped the flames, in speaking of the fire said: "When the noise like an explosion occurred, there were at least thirty boys and girls on the stage, while many more were behind the scenes. Without warning, there was a terrific explosion, which seemed to shake the entire building. Immediately there was a wild rush, for the exits. The people on the stage jumped over the footlights into the audience. Everybody seemed to have lost control of himself. The flames first consumed the flimsy scenery and then came toward the crowd like a great wave, and the suffocating smoke dropped men, women and children in its path. The flames did the rest. It was a terrible sight, and I shall carry the recollection as long as I live. Once the crowd began to fight its way toward the doors no power on earth could have saved all the lives, but I believe that, if the men had not lost control of themselves, the loss of life would have been very small."

The borough president ordered all saloons closed, as the rough element was becoming unruly under the influence of liquor.

49 KILLED, 464 HURT BY AUTOS.

1000 Persons Convicted and $11,000 Paid in Fines in Massachusetts.

Boston.—Reports made before the Safe Roads Automobile Association at its annual meeting at the Exchange Club showed that since June there had been about 500 automobile accidents in Massachusetts, in which forty-nine persons were killed and 464 persons seriously injured. It is the object of the association to relieve such conditions, and the problem was deemed of such acute importance that the Executive Committee has held weekly meetings and the Board of Directors monthly meetings. More than a thousand persons have been convicted in the lower courts of various violations of the automobile laws during the past year. In all fifty-six licenses have been suspended or revoked by the Massachusetts Highway Commission. More than $11,000 has been paid in fines.

Of the accidents reported it is recorded that more than two-thirds of them occurred in broad daylight. There were about as many accidents on country roads as in thickly settled districts.

$10,000,000 WAR FUND ASKED.

Department Wants Equipment Five Times Present Size.

Washington, D. C.—Major-General W. D. Duvall, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, in a special request to Congress, asked for an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the purchase of arms and equipment for an army of 250,000 men.

This request was strongly indorsed by Major-General Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, and Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War.

The request provides for an expenditure of $2,500,000 a year for four years.

The equipment purchased is to be stored in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco. It consists of uniforms, blankets, mess gear and other articles for field service.

The most remarkable thing about the request is that it uses the expression "such equipment to be used in time of war."

PENALTY FOR RUM SELLER.

Violator of Maine Law Sentenced to Pay $1000 and Serve 17 Months.

Skowhegan, Me.—One of the heaviest penalties ever inflicted by the Supreme Court against a liquor dealer was imposed on William Howard, of Anson, by Judge Cornish. It was a fine of $1000 and costs and seventeen months' imprisonment, with seventeen additional months if the fine and costs are not paid.

Howard failed to appear and the Justice declared his bonds forfeited.

It is said that jail sentences will be imposed on all those convicted of violation of the liquor law.

SCANDAL IN BELGRADE.

Police Raid a Club and Arrest Men of High Rank.

London. — The Globe's Budapest correspondent states that a telegram from Belgrade announces that a great sensation has been created there by a police raid upon a club where a number of men belonging to the highest circles were arrested, several of them being disguised as women.

It is stated that the Government will take drastic measures, irrespective of the status of the offenders.

CASTRO OUSTS MATCH TRUST.

Executive Decree Ends Monopoly of Big Match Company.

Caracas, Venezuela.—An executive decree issued annuls the existing match monopoly and puts an end to the concession of the National Match Company. This company was capitalized at $1,000,000. The shares were held mostly in England, and they were quoted recently at eighty-five.

Death to Cats.

In his annual report Secretary Joseph Kalbfus, of the Pennsylvania State Game Commission, recommends Governor Stuart to ask for a State bounty on the scalps of the house cat. House cats, he says, are the greatest destroyers of bird life, and he would like to see them annihilated.

Currency Plan Opposed.

A poll of the Senate Committee on Finance showed unanimous opposition to the credit currency plan, and only Senator Hansbrough in favor of creating a central bank of issue.

INSANITY THAW'S DEFENSE

Littleton Says Family History Will Be Laid Bare.

White's Slayer Tried Suicide in Paris After Hearing Evelyn Nesbit's Story, Says Counsel.

New York City.—Opening the case of the People against Harry K. Thaw for the murder of Stanford White, Assistant District Attorney Garvan asked in the Supreme Court for a verdict of murder in the first degree, charging that the prisoner had committed "a premeditated, deliberate and cowardly murder."

The wheels of justice were well oiled, and Justice Dowling made them move swiftly, so swiftly, in fact, that the opening address for the People and the testimony of the People's witnesses establishing the facts of the killing on Madison Square roof garden on the night of June 25, 1906, were all completed by 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. Then Martin W. Littleton, chief counsel for the prisoner, was called on to outline his defense to the jury.

Mr. Littleton had hinted at some sensations, but as his address went on there came surprise after surprise, announcement of witnesses from various corners of the globe, statements of acts ranging from the puerilities of weak-minded childhood to attempted suicide by Thaw and the unlocking of the Thaw family closet to show the skeleton which had been kept carefully hidden for generations—hereditary insanity.

The most striking new statement in Mr. Littleton's outline of the defense was that Thaw had tried to kill himself by taking poison in Paris after hearing the story of Evelyn Nesbit's life, but it was also new to the case that he was crazy in Rome and Monte Carlo and under treatment in those places, that he was sent from Claridge's in London to a sanitarium, and that he went mad two months before killing White while on a train between Chicago and New York.

Mr. Littleton did not spare the prisoner, who sat with his face half hidden in his hands as he heard himself portrayed imbecile at birth and maniacal in manhood. Thaw cowered in his chair, all the egotism and confidence shown in the first trial gone. He seemed tamed by the fear of death in the electric chair or confinement in the mad house. At no time has he made a picture so weak and miserable.

Thaw was a madman, bereft of all reason when he killed White, is in substance what Mr. Littleton says he will prove.

To back up this defense Mr. Littleton will produce evidence to show that on the paternal and maternal side Thaw had relatives who were insane, at least one of them dying in an asylum.

TABLE SHOWING INSANITY ON BOTH SIDES OF THAW FAMILY

HARRY THAW

- Father
  - Sister, insane at 5; died insane at 50.
  - Harriet Alice Thaw, in asylum, Pittsburg.
  - Horace Thaw, insane.
  - Adolph Thaw, insane.
  - Harry Travis Thaw, insane.
  - William Thaw, a cousin, insane.
- Mother
  - Josiah Copley, mentally unbalanced.
  - Henry W. Copley, died from hereditary illusions.
  - Margaret Copley's son died insane.

CHOLERA IN PHILIPPINES.

Seventeen New Cases and Thirteen Deaths Reported From Mariquina.

Manila.—There is a serious outbreak of cholera in the Mariquina Valley, the source of Manila's water supply. Forty-three deaths have occurred in four days.

There were seventeen new cases and thirteen deaths on Sunday. The fatalities were confined to the natives, but several Americans were stricken. Three troops of the Tenth Cavalry were posted to guard the water shed.

Laziest Man Alive.

Mrs. Anton Sadwski, of Cleveland, Ohio, testified in court against her husband in a suit brought for alleged neglect of his six small children. Mrs. Sadwski thinks he is the laziest man on record. "Why, Judge, he is so lazy," she wailed, "that when he goes to bed in the attic above our rooms he pulls up the ladder after him. That's the only stairway, and when he has pulled it up with him I can't wake him in the morning. My husband was awfully anxious for me to marry him. But he left me on the day we were married and didn't come back for a week. Then he begged on his knees and I took him in. I've supported him ever since."

Nearly 650,000 People in Chicago Have Influenza.

Chicago.—Influenza has Chicago in its grasp. Nearly 650,000 people are suffering from the disease, or its corollaries, according to the city health department's bulletin. "Not since the epidemic season 1898-9 has influenza played such an important part in the mortality as at present," said the report. "During the last week thirty-one deaths were reported. The week's death rate, 17.48, is the highest January rate since 1899."

THE MARKETS

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 4c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 31	@$	31½
Firsts	28	@	30
State dairy, finest	29	@	30
Good to prime	25	@	28
Factory, thirds to firsts	15	@	19½

BEANS.

Marrow, choice	—	@	2 30
Medium, choice	2 27½	@	2 30
Red kidney, choice	—	@	2 00
Pea	2 25	@	2 27½
Yellow eye	2 10	@	2 15
White kidney	2 60	@	2 65
Black turtle soup	1 95	@	2 00
Lima, Cal	3 55	@	3 60

CHEESE.

State, full cream	15	@	15½
Small	—	@	15¾
Part skims, common	3½	@	4½
Full skims	1	@	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	32	@	34
State—Good to choice	28	@	31
Western—Firsts	—	@	25¼

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Kiefer, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Apples, per bbl	1 25	@	5 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	2 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@	7 00

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	12	@	16
Broilers, Phila., per lb	22	@	25
Fowls, per lb	10	@	14
Capons, per lb	16	@	20
Ducks, spring, per lb	8	@	12½
Geese, spring, per lb	8	@	13
Squabs, per dozen	1 25	@	4 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	1 07½	@	1 10
No. 1, per 100 lb	1 00	@	1 05
No. 2, per 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	95
Straw, long rye	60	@	70

HOPS.

State, 1907	15	@	16
Medium, 1907	10	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1907, choice	10	@	11
Choice, 1906	—	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, per sack	2 00	@	2 20
Jersey, per bbl	2 00	@	2 10
Sweets, per basket	1 50	@	2 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, per box	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, per bbl	1 75	@	2 50
Peas, per basket	1 00	@	2 50
Peppers, per carrier	75	@	1 50
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	1 75
Cabbages, per bbl	75	@	1 50
String beans, per basket	1 25	@	3 00
Onions, Conn., white, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Yellow, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Orange Co., red, per bag	1 25	@	1 75
Carrots, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Beets, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Turnips, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Okra, per carrier	1 25	@	2 25
Lima beans, per box	3 50	@	4 00
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	3 00
Cucumbers, per basket	1 00	@	2 00
Parsley, per bbl	3 50	@	6 00
Leeks, per 100 bunches	2 00	@	3 00
Shallots, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Celery, per doz	15	@	50
Horseradish, per 100 lbs	2 00	@	5 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Spinach, per bbl	60	@	1 00
Kale, per bbl	40	@	50
Oyster plants, 100 bunches	3 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	6	@	12
Parsnips, per bbl	75	@	1 00

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	4 85	@	5 25
Spring patents	5 50	@	6 50
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 06½	@	1 07¾
No. 1 Northern Duluth	—	@	1 22¾
Corn, No. 2	66⅜	@	74
No. 2 white	—	@	67⅛
Oats, mixed	—	@	53½
Clipped white	55½	@	62
Rye, No. 2 Western	—	@	93½
Lard, city	—	@	7¾

GAME.

Ducks, canvas, per pair	2 25	@	3 00
Redhead, per pair	1 50	@	2 00
Mallard, per pair	1 00	@	1 25
Ruddy, per pair	50	@	90
Rabbits, cottontail, per pair	—	@	20
Jack rabbits, per pair	60	@	65

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7¾	@	9½
Calves, city dressed	9	@	14½
Country dressed	9	@	13½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 75	@	5 25
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 50	@	7 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	—	@	4 75
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	7½

GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1907.

Year's Total Estimated $2,701,000 Less Than in 1906.

New York City.—The estimate on the world's output of gold for 1907 shows that production of this precious metal, which since the Boer war had increased with remarkable rapidity, received its first setback. According to the Engineering and Mining Journal, the total of gold output, which in 1904 was $349,088,000, in 1905 $378,411,000, and in 1906 $405,931,000, reached last year only $403,230,000, a decrease of $2,701,000, or 0.6 per cent. from 1906; but still an increase of $24,817,000, or 6.8 per cent. over 1905.

The Transvaal, according to this authority, maintained its position as the leading producer, and was, moreover, the only one showing a large increase. The United States again comes second, but showed a loss in production of nearly $6,000,000. The mines of Australasia reported a considerable loss as compared with the preceding year, while Canada lost nearly a million in British Columbia, and there was a further decrease in the Yukon, which is still in the period of transition, though a gain is anticipated in the current year. In India, one or more of the large mines of the Kolar district is still in a zone of lean ore, cutting down the production.

★ ★ ★ ★

Railway Wages Important.

The wage item is the most important expense in railroading, and railroad earnings are suffering enormously. Many roads, if present conditions continue, cannot meet fixed charges unless they reduce this cost, and the same necessity exists in the general industrial world.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

THE ITEM WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

BEECH RUN.

Mrs. Mary Lynn is visiting her sons at Latta Grove.

Rev. McClain will preach at the chapel Thursday evening, January 23d.

David L. Baty, of Cottage, visited former friends and neighbors here last week.

James C. Dell and wife spent Sunday at the home of D. L. Smith in Smith valley.

Miss Adda Querry has gone to Mount Union where she will spend a portion of the winter.

Elmer Foster and wife spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents in Smith valley.

Miss Mattie Brodbeck has returned to her home near Saltillo after a protracted visit among relatives and friends here.

Mr. Bowser and Mr. Davis, of Ehrenfeld, called on their friends, Miss Louie Miller and Miss Sara Smith, Saturday and Sunday.

Homer Pheasant, a teacher in the public schools of Petersburg, spent Saturday and Sunday at his parental home in Smith valley.

Harry Dell, accompanied by his mother Mrs. Nancy Dell, and Mrs. Albert Querry visited at Latta Grove Sunday, being guests of J. Q. Dell and family.

Newton A. Querry, who has been sick for some time past, is much improved in health at this writing. His many friends hope that he may soon be on the sod again.

W. M. Querry, accompanied by his lady friend, Miss Mary Wyland, of Latta Grove, spent Sunday at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Querry.

Mrs. Charity Shoop, one of our most aged and highly respected ladies, is ill at this writing. Her many friends hope she may soon be restored to her former health.

TROUGH CREEK.

Two blacksmith shops at Pumpkin Centre.

We are sorry to learn of the illness of Rev. Reeser.

The meeting at Harmony continues with much interest.

Rebecca Prough has returned home from Cassville where she spent the holidays.

Esten Harbaugh, who had the misfortune to cut his foot some time ago, is able to be out again.

W. H. Prough had the misfortune to get his had hurt by it coming in contact with a saw on the McClain stave mill.

H. H. Bumbardner, A. G. Wright and Mrs. Alice Mierley have had their houses re-roofed, John Steel & Sons, of Huntingdon, doing the work.

On the night of 11th inst. one of our gents got storm-stayed Through the kindness of a friend he was hauled across the waters on Sunday. Go again, Tom.

Quite a number in our valley are housed with grippe, among the number being Mrs. Nora Pheasant, Mrs. J. M. Wright, Mrs. W. H. Bumgardner, O. M. Wright and Arthur Smith.

Recent visitors in this vicinity were Mrs. Newton Bumgardner and daughter and Mrs. Lauver and child, of Mill Creek, Philip Park and family, of Johnstown, Mrs. W. T. Prough and son, of Huntingdon.

Neighbors along the highway were aroused early one morning recently. A little inquiry told all. One of our young men had called on his lady friend and was in a hurry to get home to make the morning fire for his mother. Return a little earlier, Oscar.

KNGHTSVILLE.

Beautiful weather.

Lewis Kyne has moved into the house vacated by Andy Stake.

S. B. Keith and lady were callers in town on Saturday evening.

Mrs. H. W. Dell is very much afflicted with rheumatism, but is now improving.

Thompson Boring and William Crotsley and ladies passed through this place on Saturday.

The Rev. John Forest preached in the chapel in this place on Sunday. The reverend is a very able minister and is growing in favor in this place.

The many friends of Prof. C. H. Drake will be glad to know that he is now improving in health. He and son Conwell were guests of the father and grandfather on Sunday.

Some sneak thief around here had better look out. He husked a lot of J. M. Kean's corn in the field and carried it the wrong way. Some fellow is helping 'Squire Drake burn the coal at the school house. Of course the other fellow burns his share somewhere else.

Past Masters A. P. Stever and J. M. Drake installed the officers of the Grange in this place on Saturday evening. They are as follows: Master, J. M. Drake; overseer, W. W. McKim; A. P. Stever, treasurer; Mrs. Lillie F. Keith, secretary; S. B. Keith, lecturer; D. F. Crotsley, steward; Ephraim Black, assistant steward; Mrs. H. B. Drake, ceres.

CASSVILLE.

Dr. Hamilton was at Marklesburg on professional business last week.

Some of our young folks attended literary society at Jacobs on Friday evening.

Emory Corbin has purchased the property in New Town known as the Hight property.

A number of our young people attended the birthday party of Denver Smith on Saturday evening.

There is a very interesting meeting in progress at Beavertown; four conversions on Saturday night.

Rev. Reeser has closed his meeting at Newberg and begun one at Eagle Foundry. At Newberg thirty-five united with the church.

Among our recent visitors were Calvin Pheasant, Orbisonia, Mr. Hohman, Huntingdon, George Snyder, Altoona, Mrs. Cornelius and Walter Stever, Saltillo.

Mrs. Seward Park, Misses Annie and Mary Horton, Mr. Moyer and others are ill with grippe. Mrs. Reuben Baker is quite ill with pneumonia, but is slightly better.

LATTA GROVE.

Mrs. Mary Querry, of Beech Run, visited at G. D. Lynn's on Tuesday.

Michael Stever, our merchant, has been granted an increase to his pension of $8 per month.

Our blacksmith, Jesse Dell, is kept busy shoeing horses now since the roads have got so icy.

Mrs. Mary Lynn, of Beech Run, spent a few days of last week with her son Michael at this place.

Paul Rupert, president of the Saltillo Telephone company, was at Latta Grove last Saturday on business.

Mr. Charles Crotsley, of Knightsville, spent Saturday evening and Sunday with his best girl at Latta Grove.

Isaac Dell and G. D. Lynn are planting telephone poles. They will be talking over the new line in a few days.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LEGISLATURE.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for renomination for Representative in the General Assembly, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.

WARREN B. SIMPSON.

Huntingdon.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination for Associate Judge, subject to the rules of the Republican Party.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

Mapleton.

NOTICE.—

The First and Final account of Henry C. Little and Charles B. Peabody, Trustees for the bondholders of the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County on the 3rd day of January, 1908, will be allowed by the said Court on the 3rd day of February, 1908, unless cause be shown why same should not be allowed.

I. N. SWOPE,
Proth'y.

Prothy's Office, Huntingdon, Pa.,
January 6, 1908.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

Estate of Lydia Bumgardner, Dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Huntingdon County, Pa., the undersigned Trustee will offer at public sale on the premises in Cass Township, Huntingdon County, Pa. (one half mile below Calvin) on

Saturday, January 25, 1908,

at ten (10) o'clock a. m. the following Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land situate in Cass township aforesaid, on the public road, leading from Huntingdon to Cassville, containing about One-hundred Acres, Seventy-five Acres cleared and Twenty five Acres well timbered with first growth Virgin White Pine and White Oak. The cleared is under cultivation and is well watered by never failing streams and a spring. Close to store post office and church.

The soil is the best of red shale and the farm is especially adapted to stock raising, and erected thereon is a

BANK BARN.

Terms of Sale: Ten per cent on the day of sale, twenty-three and one third per cent upon the confirmation of the sale by the Court and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest to be secured by the judgment or mortgage of the purchaser.

A. C. GREENLAND, Trustee,

J. G. ALLISON, Auctioneer. Calvin, Pa

January 1, 1908, 3t.

JURORS FOR FEBRUARY COURT.

Good Men and True Who Will Pass Upon Your Rights and Liberties.

GRAND JURORS. 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Chilcote Jesse, farmer, Porter
Cresswell Z G, gent, Petersburg
Fultz John, agent, Mill Creek
Gearhart D M, stonemason, Penn
Hileman C A, farmer, Cromwell
Hummell Samuel, farmer, Hopewell
Hartsock Harry, farmer, West
Kelly A M, farmer, Juniata
Landis Herman, foreman, Mount Union
Love Wm, gent, Mount Union
Loc e John, laborer, Springfield
Masemore Theodore, farmer, Walker
Milliken T O, farmer, Miller
Morgan James, mine foreman, Wood
Murphy C W, laborer, Rockhill
Peterson A S, farmer, Franklin
Robinson Charles, farmer, Dublin
Ross Wm H, clerk, Petersburg
Reed Wm Jr, merchant, Dudley
Stelker Henry, blacksmith, Huntingdon
Stell Wm, farmer, Shirley
Wilson Wm R, restauranter, Huntingdon
Waite D H, farmer, Warriorsmark
Yocum Alonza B, farmer Juniata

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS. 1ST MONDAY, 3RD DAY.

Archey H E, clerk, Mount Union
Bunn Geo W, cabinetmaker, Huntingdon
Bales Jno A, carpenter, Huntingdon
Bollinger Guy, laborer, Spruce Creek
Bollinger Shade, farmer, Cromwell
Brown Ed R, laborer, Orbisonia
Boyer L E, teacher, Marklesburg
Crow Alexander, laborer, Mt Union
Cisney John, railroader, Huntingdon
Copenhaver O S, dairyman, Shirley
Cummins Ira, farmer, Jackson
Corbin H U G, gent, Huntingdon
Divin Oliver, liveryman, Dublin
Dick Kirby A, undertaker, Huntingdon
Eckley Joseph, farmer, Jackson
Grove Cyrus, carpenter, Porter
Griest H R, manager, Mt Union
Gabert James, farmer, Cromwell
Gorsuch E S, farmer, Oneida
Green Shirley, farmer, Walker
Hall Josiah C, contractor, Huntingdon
Hockenberry Saml, farmer, Shirley
Hamilton Scott, miner, Coalmont
Hampton C M, railroader, Tell
Kyper John, farmer, Porter
Landis W J, agent Mount Union
Lynn C L, teamster, Union
McMullen W F, farmer, Tell
Miller Jno W, farmer Hopewell
Meganan Jas F, plasterer, Huntingdon
Mountain H T, laborer, Juniata
Miller Mervin A, clerk, Huntingdon
Mountain Wm H, teamster, Carbon
Nason William, laborer, Mt Union
Pheasant Homer, teacher, Union
Peterson Alva A, farmer, Dublin
Pollock Lloyd, clerk, Huntingdon
Porter Samuel, farmer, West
Rudy John, miller, Brady
Schucker Henry, gent, Walker
Snyder D S, postmaster, Shirley
Shearer J H, farmer, Tell
Saylor James, farmer, Penn
Steel Charles, sawyer, Henderson
Stever A P, farmer, Cass
States J C, plasterer, Huntingdon
Scott Jos D, sawyer, Tod
Smith A B, farmer, Cromwell

TRAVERSE AND PETIT JURORS, 2ND MONDAY, 10TH DAY.

Armstrong R A, farmer, Logan
Beyers Albert, laborer, Dublin
Brown Vane, check weighman, Wood
Burket Jno B, undertaker, Warriorsmark
Bollinger A A, clerk, Huntingdon
Bennet Harvey, merchant, Mt Union
Bare Lloyd, farmer, Mt Union
Bollinger Wm, painter, Mt Union
Brumbaugh Philip P, gent, Smithfield
Caster Jno A, gent, Dublin
Cunningham J H, farmer, Porter
Cromwell John, teacher, Springfield
Cook E O, farmer, Tod
Secrist Frank, laborer, Henderson
Davis O L, farmer, Franklin
Dell Ephraim, farmer, Union
Estep G, blacksmith, Alexandria
Goshorn B M, farmer, Dublin
Gates E P, gent, Warriorsmark
Green Westley, laborer, Tod
Grubb Harry, farmer, Walker
Galbraith R E, carpenter, Marklesburg
Henderson Frank T, blacksmith, Oneida
Horton Philip P, farmer, Tod
Hetrick Dan'l K, miner, Marklesburg
Jones Raleigh, farmer, Tell
Lane J G, teacher, Springfield
Love T J, farmer, Tell
Martin Joseph, farmer, Tod
McMath Elwood, farmer, Cromwell
Miller C B, farmer, Franklin
Mierly Jno C, farmer, Porter
Oakman Isaiah, carpenter, Huntingdon
Peightal James, farmer, Walker
Peterson Chalmers, farmer, Cromwell
Randolph Geo, laborer, Jackson
Saylor Amon, farmer, Tod
Slates B F, laborer, Mapleton
Treese L W, sawyer, Hopewell
Wilson Harvey, hotel keeper, Three Springs
Willoughby Frank, printer, Huntingdon
Yocum Marshall, gent, Mapleton

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1908.

First Week, First Monday, 3rd. Day.

Harry F. Taylor vs. J. W. Kough.
Mrs. Minnie Henderson vs Saltillo Telephone Company,
F. S. Tierney vs. C. H. Miller.
The Samuel Ach Co. vs. D. R. P. Enyeart.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
L. M. Neyens vs. Lewis E. Port.
Ontario Drill Company vs Cloyd Cummins.
George L. Smith vs. Ross W. Quarry and James D. Quarry.
School Directors of Alexandria vs. W. Scott Huyett.
James M. Thompson vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, John L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
J. D. Humes vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, J. L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
F. L. Wallace vs. Dr. J. F. Trexler, J. L. Trexler and H. P. Reynolds, lately trading and doing business as Trexler Bros. & Co.
S. E. Croyle vs. S. D. Longenecker.

Second Week, Second Monday, 10th Day

John F. Trexler and John Trexler vs. J. Murray Africa and John Edleblute.
J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler vs. H. P. Reynolds.
Henrietta Morrison vs. D. C. Nipple
H. P. Reynolds vs. J. F. Trexler and J. L. Trexler trading and doing business as Trexler Bros & Co.
Andrew Forshey vs. E. P. Gates.
William Arnd vs. E. P. Shade.
Reuben Rudy vs. James L. Keller.
J. E. Smucker vs. The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Huntingdon.
Robert F. Decker vs. Centre County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Patrons of Husbandry.
E. S. Chilcote, Ida E. Chilcote, Julia M. Chilcote, Emma L. Chilcote vs. W. S. McClain and D. M. Wagner, lately trading as Wagner & McClain.
Jesse Chilcott vs Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
J. C. Mierley vs. Juniata Light and Power Co., and The Wilson Electric Co.
T. G. Crownover vs. John S. White and E. F. Spencer, trading and doing business as White and Spencer
Geo W. Bales vs. Mrs. Callie Dysart, Samuel Smiley and William Lytle.
J. G. Boyer and S. H. Boyer, for use of Chas. H. Boyer, vs. C. Hessen Boyer.

Mary E. Huston

SALTILLO, PA.

Nothing but Prices

Oyster crackers	6c lb.	5 lb. nice rice for	25c
Arbuckles coffee	16c lb.	White fish	55c pail
Lima beans	7c lb.	Buckwheat flour	3c lb.
Granulated sugar	5½c lb.	Orbisonia flour	$1.30 sack
Raisins	10c package	8 cks Light House soap	25c
Best coal oil	12c gal.	50c dress shirts	39c
Tomatoes	10c can	$1.50 Ladies' shoes	$1 19
Syrup	9c can	50c Sweaters	39c
Prunes	8c lb.	Lancaster gingham	8c yd
10 lb. hominy for	25c	Ladies' overshoes	55c pair

Yours truly,
HARRY E. HUSTON

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entriken	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m. and returning 5.30 p. m.

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table No. 24, in Effect Monday, January 6, 1908

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	10 00	5 20	11 25	. .
Mount Union Yard	10 05	5 25	11 30	
Extract Siding	10 07	5 27	11 32	. .
Augh. Mills	10 17	5 37	11 42	. .
Shirley	10 30	5 50	11 55	. .
Orbisonia	10 45	6 05	12 10	
	10 55	6 15	1 45	5 30
Booher Junction	10 59	6 19	1 49	5 34
Pogue	11 05	6 25	1 50	5 40
Three Springs	11 20	6 40	2 10	5 50
Saltillo	11 28	6 48	2 25	5 58
Kimmel	11 48	7 08	2 45	6 18
Cole's	11 58	7 18	2 55	6 30
Rocky Ridge	12 04	7 24	3 01	6 37
Wrays Hill	12 05	7 25	3 02	6 39
Martins	12 08	7 28	3 05	6 42
Cook's	12 11	7 31	3 08	6 45
Robertsdale	12 20	0	3 20	7 00
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.05
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	7 00	1 35	8 25	4 30
Cook's	7 10	1 45	8 35	4 40
Martins	7 13	1 48	8 38	4 43
Wrays Hill	7 16	1 51	1 41	4 46
Rocky Ridge	7 17	1 52	8 42	4 47
Cole's	7 22	1 57	8 47	4 52
Kimmel	7 30	2 05	8 55	5 00
Saltillo	7 50	2 25	9 15	5 20
Three Springs	7 58	2 33	9 23	5 28
Pogue	8 10	2 45	†9 35	5 40
Booher Junction	8 20	2 55	9 45	5 50
Orbisonia	8 25	3 00	9 50	5 55
	8 35	3 10	10 10	. .
Shirley	8 50	3 25	10 30	. .
Augh Mills	9 00	3 35	†10 40	. .
Extract Siding	9 13	3 48	10 53	
Mt. Union Yard	9 15	3 50	11	
Mount Union . . . ARRIVE	9 20	3 55	11 00	
	a.m.	p.m	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12 p.m.	No. 10 a.m.	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9 a.m.	No. 11 p.m
6 10	7 35	Lv . . Orbisonia . .	Ar 8 25	7 05
6 17	7 40	Groves Quarry	8 20	6 59
6 18	7 41	. *Blacklog .	8 19	6 58
6 26	7 48	. *Cedar Rock .	8 12	6 50
6 29	7 50	. *Locke Valley .	8 10	6 47
6 35	7 55	Ar . Shade Gap .	Lv 8 05	6 40
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from he above Time-Table without notice.

Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.

†S—Regular Stop, F—Stop on sianal.

WESTWARD—5 . . a m , 7 48 a. m., 9 49., a. m. 11 02 a. m., 1 18 p. m., 4 51 p. m., 7 21 p. m. 5,11 p. m. 9.34 p. n.

EASTWARD—6 17 a. m , 8 54 a. m., 11 46 a. m., 12 51 p. m , 3 11 p. m., 5 55 p. m., 7 13 p. m., 10 32 p. m. 4 25 p. m.

R. S. SEIBERT, President and Gen Mgr. E. C. HALL, Superintendent.

Train No. 3 will have right of track over train No. 6 between Robertsdale and Mt. Union, Stops only to discharge passengers from east and south of Harrisburg.

FISHER'S
Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co.
MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President
W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Phone 102, Akers Building

503 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

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UNION NATIONAL BANK
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Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

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DIRECTORS.

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Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. 2132.

Habitual Constipation

May be permanently overcome by proper personal efforts with the assistance of the one truly beneficial laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, which enables one to form regular habits daily so that assistance to nature may be gradually dispensed with when no longer needed as the best of remedies, when required, are to assist nature and not to supplant the natural functions, which must depend ultimately upon proper nourishment, proper efforts, and right living generally.

To get its beneficial effects, always buy the genuine

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ONLY

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS

one size only, regular price 50¢ per Bottle

For the Homecomers.

Persons who can afford to do so should always take a few days' rest after their vacation.—Toledo Blade.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Railroads Across the Andes.

The prophets predict ere many years have passed there will be at least three railways across the Andes, one of them trans-continental, the others connecting with steamers on the Amazon or its tributaries.

The line which now runs from Valparaiso to Juncal is to be extended through a long tunnel which in five or ten years will be finished, and it will connect with an Argentine road at Mendoza.

The remarkable central Peruvian road, which rises 6000 feet in fifty miles from its terminus and crosses the eastern range at an elevation of 15,665 feet, will in no great time be ready to carry passengers to the Ucayali River; thence there is an 800 mile river journey ere the traveler reaches the head of navigation for ocean going vessels. And that place is 2000 miles from the Atlantic. Another line further to the north will greatly shorten the journey.—Chicago Tribune.

Tennessee Tomatoes.

In Claiborne County, Tennessee, more than 700 acres were planted in 1907 in tomatoes, and to handle the estimated crop of 1,000,000 bushels about 2,000,000 quart cans were brought into the county at an outlay of $10,000. Nearly fifty canneries, big and little, handled the crop.—Southern Farm Magazine.

BANISHED

Coffee Finally Had to Go.

The way some persons cling to coffee even after they know it is doing them harm is a puzzler. But it is an easy matter to give it up for good, when Postum Food Coffee is properly made and used instead.

A girl writes: "Mother had been suffering with nervous headaches for seven weary years, but kept drinking coffee.

"One day I asked her why she did not give up coffee, as a cousin of mine had done who had taken to Postum. But mother was such a slave to coffee she thought it would be terrible to give it up.

"Finally, one day, she made the change to Postum, and quickly her headaches disappeared. One morning while she was drinking Postum so freely and with such relish I asked for a taste.

"That started me on Postum, and I now drink it more freely than I did coffee, which never comes into our house now.

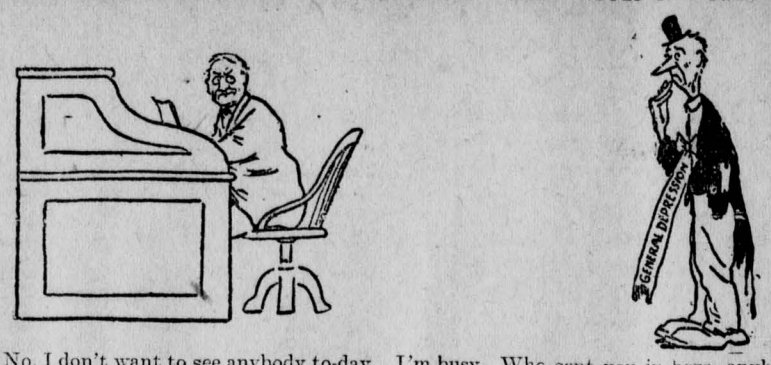
"A girl friend of mine, one day, saw me drinking Postum and asked if it was coffee. I told her it was Postum, and gave her some to take home, but forgot to tell her how to make it.

"The next day she said she did not see how I could drink Postum. I found she had made it like ordinary coffee. So I told her how to make it right, and gave her a cupful I made, after boiling it fifteen minutes. She said she never drank any coffee that tasted as good, and now coffee is banished from both our homes." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

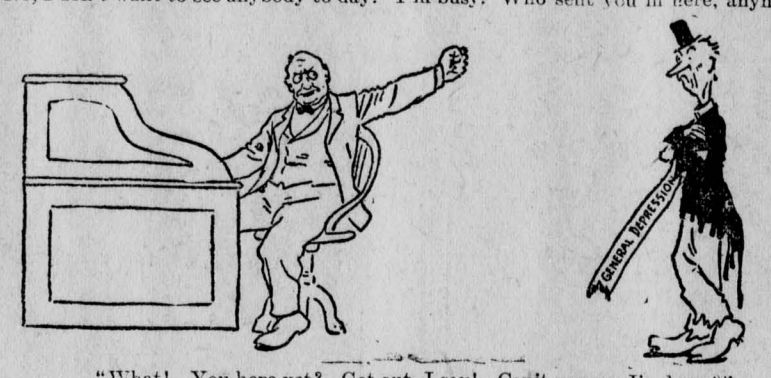
Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

MORAL: GET BUSY.

(Showing That Sometimes All an Unwelcome Visitor Needs Is a Swift Kick.)



"No, I don't want to see anybody to-day. I'm busy. Who sent you in here, anyhow?"



"What! You here yet? Get out, I say! Can't you see I'm busy?"

"Now will you get out?"

—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

MERCHANTS LOOK FOR A GOOD YEAR

Manufacturers and Wholesalers Say Conditions Are Promising For 1908--Collections Much Easier--Retailers Sending in Orders to Replenish Depleted Stocks--European Merchants to Keep Up Prices.

New York City.—A canvass of the sentiment in a dozen important trades, as expressed by members of different industries and the editorial opinions of recognized trade journals in the last few days, has developed a distinctly hopeful tone for the outlook for 1908. Of 1907 there is apparently a common opinion—that the first eight months were satisfactory to a marked degree, and in some instances surpassed former records as far as volume of business was concerned. The financial disturbances of last fall, however, brought about a great change in this respect, and several trades suffered severely. A statement of conditions in a majority of the trades covered appears to those most interested to justify the expectations of good business in 1908.

Particularly is this the case in a good many of the dry goods trades. A member of one of the largest importing houses in New York, whose buyers reach every important centre in Europe and with salesmen in every section of the United States, declared that the reports which his firm received were distinctly encouraging for a trade recovery all over the country. The reports from all over the Middle, Western and Southern States indicated the best Christmas trade among retailers on record. These reports covered San Francisco, Portland, Los Angeles and Tacoma on the coast; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and other cities in the Middle West, and several cities such as San Antonio, in the Southwest, Atlanta, in the Southeast.

Combined with this continued demand upon the retailer is the fact that little or no goods have been bought since the early fall, and stocks are becoming relatively exhausted. From the source referred to above it was learned, for example, that one house in a Southern city sold $193,000 of goods in November and bought $9000. As a result, orders which were canceled are reported as being renewed and new orders received to replenish stocks that were neglected in the weeks of uncertainty following the financial flurry.

Coupled with this increase of demand, an improvement in collections is reported in many branches of the dry goods trade, which bids fair to bring that element of the business back to normal within a comparatively short time, so far as the interior of the country is concerned. The prediction is being made in dry goods circles that this fact coupled with the release of hoarded money by interior banks will operate to ease the money situation materially within the next sixty days.

Reports received by one large house from nine different centres of manufacture for exports on the other side of the Atlantic indicate that the European trade organizations and the individual producers, regardless of such membership, will do what they can to maintain prices with the idea of curtailing production rather than create a situation where prices will have to come down, to the injury both of the producer and of the American importer.

JUSTICE JOHN M. HARLAN PROPHESIES A GREAT RACE WAR

He Would Vote $50,000,000 a Year For a Bigger Navy---Must Fight Yellow Men---Conflict Will Shake the Earth and He Wants the United States to Be Prepared For It.

Washington, D. C.—That there will be eventually a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth is the opinion of Justice John Marshall Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court. In an address before the Navy League of the United States, this eminent jurist, according to the Washington Post, said:

"If I had the opportunity I would vote for an appropriation of $50,000,000 a year for a period of ten years for a larger navy. The great importance of a navy is shown in the Constitution, which restricts the appropriations for the army, but sets no limit for those for the navy. There is no such thing as friendship between nations as between men. Nations make no sacrifice to preserve friendships and do not forbear to do certain things because they do not meet with the approval of another nation. Do you think England cares a cent for what we think of her navy? Or Germany cares a cent?

"How large a navy ought we to have? That is a question I cannot answer any more than whether a hospital ship ought to be commanded by a naval officer or a surgeon. I don't care how large a navy we have, but I want to see a navy large enough to take care of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and our ports on those oceans.

"The trend of the immigration of the white people in the past has been from the East to the West. There has been none from the West. Just across the water there is a country with an immense population whose commerce we are seeking. We refer to the people of Asia as the yellow race. There are 400,000,000 Chinese, as strong physically and mentally as we are.

"There is over there another nation whose people are progressive and ambitious. We may some day see a skilled army in Japan of from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000. They will say: 'You claim Europe as your country. This is ours. Get out!' I don't think they have any such idea now, and we have no hostility toward them. But there will be a conflict between the yellow race and the white race that will shake the earth. When it comes I want to see this country with a navy on both oceans that will be strong enough."

In conjunction with his belief in the obligation to build ships, Justice Harlan holds that it is the duty of the country to fortify thoroughly every seaport under the American flag and make it impregnable. War comes suddenly, he says, and from the most peaceful outlook it may develop before it is possible to make preparations, or even to build a battleship, much less a navy.

He believes that a nation which is weak in martial spirit, or which has not a strong navy, is in danger of being forced into war when it is not desired, and when the nation is least able to meet such an emergency.

Brief News BY WIRE

WASHINGTON.

Eighty guests attended the annual State dinner of President and Mrs Roosevelt to the Diplomatic Corps.

The Senate confirmed an extradition treaty with Spain, covering a list of crimes ranging from murder to slave trading.

Colonel Goethals opposed the building of the Panama Canal by contract before a Senate committee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report to Congress, predicts a complete triumph for the new railway rate law.

After a conference with the President, Representative Hobson introduced a bill appropriating $50,000,000 a year for a greater navy.

President Roosevelt responded to President Penna's message of congratulation and friendship by saying, among other things, that "the warships of America exist for no other purpose than to protect peace against possible aggression and justice against possible oppression."

President Roosevelt approved the recommendation of the Isthmian Canal Commission that the width of the Panama Canal locks be increased from 100 to 110 feet.

Abandoned long ago, the old naval drydock at Port Royal, S. C., was ordered sold at auction.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The intense bitterness existing between the Catholic and Protestant missionaries in Cebu Island, P. I., has precipitated a number of clashes.

The striking medical students of Havana have sent a commission to Washington to appeal against Governor Magoon's order regarding the licensing of pharmacists.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Governor Post, of Porto Rico, and other appointments in the island's government.

The attempt to secure Filipino laborers for Hawaii proved a failure. The people wish legislation permitting European-Asiatic immigration.

A revised count of the census of the island of Cuba gives the population as 2,028,282.

DOMESTIC.

W. R. Montgomery, former president of the Hamilton Bank, was indicted in New York City.

Mayor McClellan wrote an open letter to Senator Aldrich criticising that clause of his currency bill which bars New York City bonds from its provisions.

A receiver was appointed in Boston for two of the companies, several of which George Livingston Richards promoted, and which were characterized in court as "get-rich-quick" concerns.

Army engineers have completed plans for the construction of redoubts and trenches to aid the forts commanding the Bay of San Francisco.

William Starr Miller, minority stockholder, began suit against the Chicago and Alton Company.

In the United States Senate the bill providing $3,500,000 for the erection of a new postoffice building in New York City was passed without opposition.

One of the largest funerals ever held at Augusta, Ga., was that of James R. Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," which was sung at the grave by a choir.

Edwin W. Sims, United States District Attorney, announced in Chicago, after returning from a conference at Washington, that he would proceed against the Standard Oil Company upon the remaining 4000 indictments. Fines of $80,000,000 may be imposed.

Kragen's big department store, of San Francisco, has gone into the hands of an assignee nominated by the Board of Trade. The firm is said to be in debt from $250,000 to $400,000.

A. B. Stickney and Charles H. F. Smith were appointed receivers for the Chicago Great Western Railroad by Federal Judge Sanborn, in St. Paul.

FOREIGN.

Baron Rauch, recently appointed Ban of Croatia-Slavonia, was stoned and hooted on his arrival at Agram.

There can be little doubt that a grave crisis in Japanese affairs is either existent or impending.

A synopsis of the Japanese budget was presented to the leaders of both houses, showing Government receipts of $613,385,000.

The King of Siam and many members of royalty attended the state funeral of Henry Strobel, formerly of Harvard University, adviser to the Siamese Government.

A revolutionary movement against the Haytian Government was begun under the leadership of Jean Juneau, a former insurgent, who landed with a band of exiles near Gonaives and occupied that town.

The expulsion of the Augustinian Sisters of Charity from the famous municipal hospital in Paris led to an outbreak by angry sympathizers, and the police were compelled to restore order.

A serious spirit of revolt has spread in the Chinese provinces of Che-Kiang and Kiang-Su, and 10,000 men have been mobilized for purposes of repression.

This woman says that sick women should not fail to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as she did.

Mrs. A. Gregory, of 2355 Lawrence St., Denver, Col., writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was practically an invalid for six years, on account of female troubles. I underwent an operation by the doctor's advice, but in a few months I was worse than before. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it restored me to perfect health, such as I have not enjoyed in many years. Any woman suffering as I did with backache, bearing-down pains, and periodic pains, should not fail to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound." 2

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Africa leads in the matter of gold production; America is next.

ITCHING HUMOR ON BOY.

His Hands were a Solid Mass, and Disease Spread All Over Body—Cured in 4 Days by Cuticura.

"One day we noticed that our little boy was all broken out with itching sores. We first noticed it on his little hands. His hands were not as bad then, and we didn't think anything serious would result. But the next day we heard of the Cuticura Remedies being so good for itching sores. By this time the disease had spread all over his body, and his hands were nothing but a solid mass of this itching disease. I purchased a box of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment, and that night I took the Cuticura Soap and lukewarm water and washed him well. Then I dried him and took the Cuticura Ointment and anointed him with it. I did this every evening and in four nights he was entirely cured. Mrs. Frank Donahue, 208 Fremont St., Kokomo, Ind., Sept. 16, 1907."

A bridge connecting England and France would cost $170,000,000.

Something New Under the Sun.

A lady in Illinois sent us 12c a year ago for our remarkable collection of vegetable and flower seeds and sold $37.76 worth therefrom, or made 314 per cent. That's new.

Just send this notice with 12c and receive the most original seed and plant catalog published and

1 pkg. "Quick Quick" Carrot	$ .10
1 pkg. Earliest Ripe Cabbage	.10
1 pkg. Earliest Emerald Cucumber	.15
1 pkg. La Crosse Market Lettuce	.15
1 pkg. Early Dinner Onion	.10
1 pkg. Strawberry Muskmelon	.15
1 pkg. Thirteen Day Radish	.10
1,000 kernels gloriously beautiful flower seed	.15
Total	$1.00

Above is sufficient seed to grow 35 bu. of rarest vegetables and thousands of brilliant flowers and all is mailed to you POSTPAID FOR 12c, or if you send 16c, we will add a package of Berliner Earliest Cauliflower. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. A. C. L.

Doctors at Sea.

First Interne—"Doctor, there's something wrong with the ship."

The Surgeon Commander—"What is the nature of the attack?"

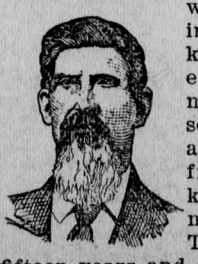
First Interne—"It appears to be an incision on the outer intergument, sir. The lookout calls it a leak."

The Surgeon Commander—"Never mind what the lookout calls it. Treat it with sterilized cotton and surgeon's plaster. If the symptoms do not abate report to me and I will arrange a consultation."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WORK WEAKENS THE KIDNEYS.

The Experience of Mr. Woods is the Experience of Thousands of Others.

Bernard P. Woods, of Jackson Street, Lonaconing, Md., says: "Hard work and heavy lifting weakened my kidneys. I was tired every morning and my limbs stiff and sore. Dizzy spells and headaches were frequent, and the kidney secretions much disordered. This continued for fifteen years and until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. Then I improved steadily until cured, and naturally I recommend them strongly."



Sold by all dealers, 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Jan. 26: "The planting and the training of the church in the foreign fields."—Act xiv, 21-23; Isa. xix, 18-22. (Missionary.)

By REV. WALTER J. YATES, D. D.

Evangelism seems to be the watchword of the hour for the church. The gospel is to be preached to all nations. Never has the Christian church been fully aroused to the urgency of her mission. More than ever before, in modern times at least, she is coming to realize her responsibility for the salvation of men. This earnestness is also affecting other considerations than merely the proclaiming of the gospel. It is coming into our consciousness slowly, but surely, that human society is to be redeemed as well as the individual person. We have something more than evangelizing to do.

The commission of Jesus to the apostles was to preach, baptize and teach. The work is threefold. We are to evangelize, to organize and to train in Christian living. John Wesley created a great stir when he declared that there was no really Christian nation on the face of the earth. His statement was the sober truth and remains the sad truth to this present time.

National life has been organized around various truths as a center, but never for any length of time has a people been able to develop national life on the Christian conception. Many of our prominent business men do not hesitate to declare that business cannot yet be conducted on Christian principles; much less can nationality be developed after the pattern of the gospel.

Yet that is the task to which we are addressing ourselves. Holiness to the Lord shall yet be written on the bells of the horses is the declaration of one who had the prophetic spirit. And it shall yet be fulfilled.

In the foreign field there are multitudinous obstacles not met in the home field. These must be overcome or removed and the whole life of the people rebuilded on the foundation of Jesus Christ.

The recent indications in many regions is encouraging. Nations for ages passive and lethargic are awakening and beginning to feel the thrill of new life. Of course this brings new dangers, and we must be alert to direct the arousing life or it will run contrary to the right and do damage to the whole progress of mankind for ages.

The world is all open as never before in the history of man to the truth of God. Men have broadened in thought and deepened in their intent. They are closer together in interest and know each other better. We of the church of Christ must seize the opportunity and bring in the kingdom of God in very deed and truth.

The last verses of Isa. xix are very significant. Israel is coupled with Egypt and Assyria as equals. Egypt was the representative of industrial art and trade, Assyria was the teacher of government and military art, while Israel was the missionary of justice and righteousness in human affairs. The vision of Isaiah must come true. Industry and trade must be developed under rules of right and justice and government be firmly established for the benefit of all men. This shall come through the gospel of Jesus Christ preached by his church and lived in daily practice. The church in heathendom will revolutionize society and bring in Christendom.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 26, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—The home mission work of our nomination; a survey.—Isa. lviii, 1-14.

Missions is the business of the urch. No men or set of men engaged business act wisely or well unless times they take a survey of their siness to discover just what is its ndition and its outlook. The failure take this wise precaution has in any instances led to ruin. Directors banks have neglected to look into e affairs of the banking institutions hich they are supposed to have in arge and have awakened suddenly the fact that the bank has gone rong and is insolvent and that thouands have been brought to distress d ruin. Business men following the me careless methods have often ad themselves in bankruptcy when y may have thought that their busis was safe and prospering. The urch should conduct its business on siness principles, and to do so it ust at times look over its missionary terprises, examine the true condition affairs and strengthen the weak aces and rejoice and receive new inration when all is found to be well. It was in accordance with this prinple that God sent Isaiah to deliver a essage to His people. He had looked er the situation and found that this ople were transgressing against His ws and sinning against Him. Isaiah erefore was sent with this command, ry aloud, lift up thy voice like a mpet and show My people their nsgressions and the house of Jacob ir sins." The conditions were not be lightly smoothed over, but the phet was to deal plainly with the ts and thereby lead them back into e old paths of righteousness and of truth. A survey of our home mission fields may lead us to see anew the great needs of our country and to realize that we or our church or our society are not doing all that we could or should do in winning America and its possessions to Christ, and we can "cry aloud" and arouse new interest in the work.

A careful survey of any of our denominational home missionary work cannot but increase our zeal for home missions. Each new outlook will help us to realize what is being done and yet at the same time how much more there is to be done. The field is great indeed—millions of foreign emigrants, colored people, mountain whites, the Mexicans, Mormons, Alaskans and the masses of Americans still unsaved. Let every society make a special effort to have the work of its denomination pass before it in full review. It will stimulate interest in home missions. It will prove a blessing to the society and to its individual members in that it will bring them closer to Him who died for those for whose salvation they are working.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. xxxiii, 12; Matt. x, 5-8; Mark i, 35-45; Luke xix, 22-40; Acts i, 8, 14, 25-28; Rom. x, 14, 15; II Cor. viii, 1-7.

20 Days **ONLY 20 DAYS** 20 Days

Tuesday, the 14th of January, 1908

is the day when you can buy goods at less than the actual cost to manufacture.

SHAPIRO BROTHERS

WILL START THE LARGEST CLEARANCE SALE OF THE SEASON.

This is a Clearance Sale of all seasonable merchandise for men, boys, women and children. A rare opportunity for the people of Mapleton and vicinity to buy Winter Goo s at prices that will amaze them. This sale will start on Tuesday, January 14th, at 9 o'clock sharp. First come, first choice. Don't put it off; come first and get the best.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Winter Goods

for men, boys, women and children—Hats, Caps, Shoes, Furnishings and supplies of all kinds, Ladies' Coats, Underwear, Men's Suits, Boys' and Children's Clothing at less than cost to manufacture.

We Will Say Frankly that we are compelled to convert **Merchandise into Cash** in order to meet obligations. Money **Is Needed in 20 Days**

Our Clearance Sale is a decidedly different affair from the average sales of the kind. Time and time again the people of this vicinity have been hoodwinked by the glittering advertisements that have been scattered broadcast by unscrupulous fakirs, whose sole object was to get your money, and when you got home you examined your goods and nearly always found you had paid more than actual price for an inferior grade of unreliable merchandise. Our sale is different. We want the skeptic, the doubter, and the bargain hunter all to be here. All we ask is an inspection; come and see for yourself.

THE Condition of the Money MARKET and its relation to the manufacturers, is responsible for this great clearance SALE. **Money Must Arrive in 20 Days**

PRICES GETTING AN AWFUL SHOCK

FOR MEN AND BOYS

A Fine Suit of Clothes, all to match, worth $7, sizes 36-42, yours at	$4.49
A Full Suit of Clothes, all to match, black and fancy, at	$5.98
You may bring it back if not satisfied.	
Men's all-wool Overcoats, worth $10, for	$5.98
Men's Black Overcoats, worth $12 and $13, at	$7.49
Men's Corduroy Pants, worth 1.98, price	$1.29
Men's Dress Pants, fancy thread, worth 3, price	$1.48
Boys' Suits, sizes 3 to 8, worth 2.00, at	$1.25
Boys' Suits, ages 9 to 16, heavy material, worth 2.49, price	$1.50
Men's Dress Shirts, 50-cent kind	38c
Men's Dress Lion Brand Shirt	75c

MISCELLANEOUS.

Turkey Red Handkerchiefs 8 cent kind at	4c
Canvas Gloves, 10c grade	8c
Men's Suspenders 25 cent grade	15c
50 cent grade	37c
Men's 50 and 75c Leather Gloves and Mittens, lined and unlined	37c
Men's Shirts & Drawers, heavy fleece lined 50c kind	37c
Heavy Caps, 25c kind,	19c
Heavy Sweaters, 75c kind	38c
Men's Shoes, 2.25 kind	$1.75
Table Oil Cloth, 18 cents everywhere, here at	13c
Sulphur, 7 pounds for	25c
Calico, good quality, yd	5½c
Table Linen, 55c kind	40c
Stove Pipe, per joint	12c
Sheets, large size,	49c

For WOMEN & CHILDREN

LADIES' SHOES, were 3.00, now	$1.98
ALL DRESS GOODS greatly reduced	
LADIES' FURS that sold for 2.50, now	$1.58
LADIES' FURS that sold for 3.00, now	$1.75
Colored Percale that sold for 12c, now	9c
MANY OTHER ARTICLES AT LOW PRICES.	
LADIES' VESTS AND Pants, were 25c, now	19c
LADIES' FASCINATORS, were 35c, now	20c
LADIES' Wool Underwear, were 1.00, now	75c
CHILDRENS' COATS, were 1.50, now	69c
LADIES' SHOES, were 2.50, now	$1.69

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILK—all Silks reduced, 50 cent grade	35c
R & G CORSETS, 1.00 Corsets for	85c
LADIES' WAISTS, 1.00 and 1.25 waist sale price	75c
LADIES' SKIRTS, 2.50, sale price	$1.49
LADIES' COATS, were 15.00, for	$10.98
LADIES' COATS, were 12.98, now	$7.98
LADIES' RAIN COATS, were 12.98, now	$7.98
some at	$4.00
BLANKETS, 11-4, were 1.25, sale price	89c
BLACK SILK, yd wide, worth 1.25, sale price	89c
BLANKETS, all wool, were 5.00, now	$3.48
Wool Hose, 25c kind	15c
Pins with Sharp Points, 3 packs for	5c

ALL OUR HIGH GRADE SUITS AND OVERCOATS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.

This sale will be one of the sales that will be remembered, as the extremely low prices will astonish you. No man, woman or child can afford to miss this sale. Remember, these stupendous bargains will be placed on sale on TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, at 9 a. m. sharp. SALE LASTS 20 DAYS.

Shapiro Bros., Mapleton Depot, Pa.

DeWITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS FOR

BACKACHE

Weak Kidneys, Lame Back and Inflammation of the Bladder

A WEEK'S TREATMENT 25c

SOLD BY WRIGHT & DELL.

Words.

Words, merely words, yet how much they mean!
Spoken in jest and spoken in spleen,
Spoken in haste and spoken in woe,
Yet often more crushing than a blow,
Often unkind and often untrue,
Oh, what great mischief mere words can do!
Mischief that nothing can mend or still,
Once said, they must stand, be they good or ill.
So many have wished in deepest pain
That a hasty word were back again!
So many have lost a dear good friend
Saying mean words they did not intend.
Many a heart that's bereft and alone,
Behind the briers that around have grown,
Longs for the words of a bygone day,
When the heart was warm and love held sway—
Longs for the words that it would not hear,
But now in the fight of time grown dear!
Many a grave were long unbroken
But for some words unkindly spoken,
While many a loving word has saved
Anxious souls from the ill they craved,
And desperate ones from suicide—
Oh, the range of words is great and wide!
Words may be cheap, but kind ones are dear
To the heart devoid of other cheer;
Kind words will make a kindly heart,
If the latter at first do not impart
The words of cheer of its own accord.
Surely mere kindness we can afford!

—New York Observer.

With Foreign Flavor.

The Endeavorers in Adelaide, South Australia, have formed a cycle corps that travels on moonlight nights to the outlying weaker societies and helps in their meetings.

There are in Leeds, England, 3,000 senior Endeavorers, and of these nearly one-quarter are Sunday school teachers.

The Isle of Man Christian Endeavor union has added nine new societies during the past year, and its membership has increased from 890 to 1,347.

The Cumberland county court has just disposed of an interesting case in a highly satisfactory manner. An application was made for the appointment of a guardian for Miss Salome Black, a maiden lady of uncertain health but frugal habits. It was shown that she has managed to accumulate a small estate, having $1,500 invested in a dwelling and a mortgage, and that her yearly income is $100, upon which she has managed to live without encroaching upon her principal. The court declared that the application was wholly without merit and expressed disapprobation of such proceedings. The act of assembly, it was suggested, was not intended to benefit relatives moved by greed, All the costs were put upon the petitioning applicant, Mrs Minium. This was a most rightous dicision.